REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 309 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA. JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay
Opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand glass-fronted miniature office Broughams.
1 grey Arab horse aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Malakot Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and artistic teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture by Benjamin and Roberts, glass and crockeryware drawing-room furniture, Persian carpets, richly upholstered chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match by Roberts and Benjamin, one teakwood screen set with painted glass panels by Benjamin one very elegant and strong glass door sideboard by Benjamin, one glass English showcase, English light chairs and sofa by Maple, electric table fans and fittings, single and double mirror door almyrahs by Benjamin, chest of drawers, wash-hand table, wooden bedsteads, cane furniture, paintings and oleographs, iron and brass bedsteads, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., the property of Sir Frederick Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Pali Hill, Bandra very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing, bedroom and office room furniture, rich glassware, and crockeryware, and best plated-ware square dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, table ornaments, blackwood carved furniture, rich oil paintings and watercolours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, latest design cabinets, fancy table ornaments, teapoys, hat stand, low chairs, boot and towel rack, chival glass, gown stand, writing tables, glass door book cases brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand table, dressing chest of drawers revolving book stands, Singapore cane furniture, Jaeger, valuable books, one Australian safe with double keys, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, ice box with refrigerator, copper and aluminium utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, motor body motor-tyres and wheels, one lot of motor spare parts etc., etc., the property of J. D. F. Pearel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD JANUARY AT 2 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR STARTING A NEW CINEMA UP-COUNTRY.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS AND ALL ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE OF THE OLYMPIA CINEMA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd January next at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Olympia Cinema, at Sandhurst Road, the whole of the Cinema Structure, Engines, Dynamos, Railing, Machinery, Films, etc., consisting of a large theatre, 3 corrugated iron sheds, motor generator and engine, furniture such as couches, cushions, chairs, tables, benches, etc., electric stores, and apparatus, loose corrugated sheets and angles, projectors, iron railing and gates, fire extinguishers, Pianola, large Orchestra with rolls, garden tubs and pots, one Crown Combinola cottage piano by "Soundy," electric chandeliers and figures, teakwood planks and rafters, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the above is is now on view.

BENNETT, & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30th DECEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the Bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, very valuable and substantial household furniture etc., comprising dining table chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, marble top tables, blackwood large sofas, easy chairs, tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, bronze and marble, table clocks, Dann's safe with stand bedsteads, mirror door, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, chandeliers, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, English ice chest, screens, China matting etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF A PARSI GENTLEMAN.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the New Prince of Wales Press, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Wool slightly damaged by fire and water.

One lot Wool.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Dec. 1917.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods. To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit is Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHOW OF
TOYS & XMAS PRESENTATION GOODS.
WHERE?
AT
JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
COME ONE & COME ALL.

DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
REGISTERED CAPITAL Rs. 1,25,000.
Guaranteed Dividend of 18 o/o per annum.

Management under the board of distinguished Directors with Nawab Nasirul Mamalek Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur (Persian Consulate General), on the chair.

Authorized issue—Rs. 1,20,000
Divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 20 each.
Payable as follows :—
Rs 3—on application
Rs. 2—on allotment,
and the rest in calls of Rs. 5 at an interval of not less than a month.

Apply for Share Prospectus and Application Forms to the Agent,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.
OR TO
MESSRS. A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
Bombay Office—303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in half lb. and 1 lb. tins such as:—

Congo red, fast pink, green crystals, orange and chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASKS JAPANESE RED LEAD.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m (S.T., Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy and Basrai at their shop at Khara Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. V. A. and Co.

50 casks each 56 lbs. Japanese Genuine Red Lead of wooden bandage.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIRTINGS OF DIFFERENT Designs and Patterns, also of Equador and Ireland Cloth.

On FRIDAY the 4th January, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the consignees a direct consignment from Italy.

Ex: S. S. "Abydos."

96 pieces of shirtings of different designs and patterns, also a few sample pieces of Equador and Ireland cloth in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

The above pieces will be on view from Wednesday 2nd January.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES OF BALES WHITE MULLS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the undermentioned parties and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

BY ORDER OF SETH VELSI KARAMSY AND ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SHAMBHUPRASAD GIRJASHANKER.

12 cases of bales each about 150 pieces white mulls No. 993 to 95, 88 and others.

BY ORDER OF SETH RAMJI THAKERSY AND ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SHAMBHUPRASAD GIRJASHANKER.

6 cases of bales each about 150 pieces white mulls No. 993 to 95, 988 and others.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Dec, 1917.

CONSUMPTION

A FEW FACTS.

You are an Indian, you have an Indian constitution, you need Indian medicines. I am English, educated at a University which has produced the greatest Doctors in the world. I have been London City Lecturer under patronage of H. M. the Queen and have been connected with hospitals for many years and my uncle was President of the Medical Association. But I use Indian herbs—because it is the only cure for this disease. Some want Home Rule, some don't—but all want Health.

Read this, then enquire and enquire and enquire but come to me, my brains, my experience, my advice are for you and I make no charge.

I want you, I want your caste brother, I want you all because.

I CAN CURE YOU.

I have cured "Hopeless" cases, people with lung ¾ wasted, both lungs badly diseased, chronic diarrhoea, night sweats, severe pains in lungs.

Read this letter from a leading Mahommedan gentleman under date 11th December:—

FATHER'S GRATITUDE FOR SAVING HIS DYING GIRL.

"The Sanatorium Doctor again examined her lungs on Friday last and said that her lungs were better than in the last week, which means that she is steadily improving though not yet quite cured. We are all indeed very happy and we owe you an everlasting gratitude. She now moves about and walks a little and considers that she is quite well and don't require any medicines."

DOCTOR writes under date 12th December:—

"I have therefore made up my mind to induce as many of my patients as possible to use your medicines."

I can be seen in Bombay one or two days a week so write for free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., L.L.D., B.A., T.C.D.,
Alliance House,
Lonavla.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve [illegible] Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RELIABLE SERVANTS—The latest information is that reliable servants of all professions can be had at low terms from Mr. C. A. FERNANDES, Ali Mansur Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1514

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED SILVER PRINTER. Apply BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1431

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. K. M. KARANDE, L. M. & S. (Natl.), Chikhalwadi, Grant Road.

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A STENO TYPIST with thorough English qualifications who can take notes at great speed. Salary Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply with photograph stating number of words per minute to PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Sri Maharaj Deo of Alwar. 1434

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum 1177

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STATE MEDICAL OFFICER. Only duly qualified medical graduates with good practice and experience need apply. Starting salary Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications. Quarters free Good prospects. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1370

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY TEACHER in Civil Lines Etawah U. P. to teach English, Mathematics, History and Geography up to the S. L. C. (Matric) standard, for my wife and two daughters. Pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Lodging free. None below those plucked in the Intermediate Examination after regular studies in a College in the above subjects need apply. Candidates must speak Urdu with facility. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and stating full terms to—RAJ NARAIN, B.A., C.E., Executive Engineer, Canals, U. P. Etawah. 1499

WANTED.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS & AGENTS everywhere to secure Life and Marriage cases. Liberal commission and allowances on guaranteed business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 1208

WANTED.

WANTED—A good BUNGALOW with large compound and garden at Andheri or Santa Cruz. Apply Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1518

WANTED—One vertical or horizontal tubular BOILER, 160 lbs. working pressure, 5 to 6 H. P. New or second-hand. Apply Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1513

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 18 H. P. in good condition and working order; also one boiler Cornish type 8 H. P., Size 12ft. by 4½ft. Apply Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1512

ON VIEW—Mr. J. D. F. Engel's Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suite, Cabinets, Almyrahs, Jost Fan, Australian Safe, etc., at No. 4, Palli Hill, Bandora, Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th instant. 1517

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—House No. 7, Murzban Road, suitable for big firms. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Hummum Street. 1421

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of part-time LECTURER in Mercantile Law for the Accountancy Diploma Classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, which are held at 6 p.m. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Applications, giving all particulars, should reach the PRINCIPAL, Sydenham College, Bombay, by January 10th, 1918. 1511

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MISTRY having full knowledge of building, measuring, making plans, drafts and estimates. English knowing man will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE OFFICE, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 1520

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1917.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 102 of the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Motilal Mansions,
Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 20th December, 1917.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 29th December, 1917, to SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1918, both days inclusive. 1441

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH for purchase of the undermentioned properties.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto the 31st day of January, 1918.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

1. Land situate at Nepean Sea Road, comprising about 12,307 square yards of which 11,674 square yards are freehold and a small portion admeasuring about 633 square yards facing the sea is land newly assessed with three bungalows, outhouses and stable standing thereon.
2. Land situate at Girgaum Road and Trinity Street and known as Dhobitalao Old Market, comprising about 3608 square yards, of Pension and Tax tenure with a newly built house and several old structures.
3. Land situate at the 7th and 8th Khatwady Lanes comprising about 1,791 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.
4. Land situate at 8th Khetwady Lane comprising about 557 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a stable thereon.
5. Land situate at Naigaum Cross Road, comprising about 12,995 square yards of Government Taka tenure with bungalow thereon. The whole property is leased to the Kalamoor Mills, Limited, for 999 years at Rs 120 per month free of taxes. The Lessees have an option of purchasing the same on or before 1924 for Rs. 32,000.
6. Land situate at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, comprising about 183 square yards of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with a newly built house.
7. Land situate at 164-166 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,381 square yards of Government renewable leasehold tenure with a chawl having a shop.
8. Leasehold Land situate at 153 Hill Road, Bandora, comprising about 1,706 square yards with a house of two compartments.
9. Leasehold Land situate at No. 1 and 1 A. Khar Road Bandora comprising about 1,592 square yards with a bungalow and several shops.
10. Leasehold Land situate at No. 182 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 64 square yards with a house containing a shop.
11. Leasehold Land situate at No. 178 Khar Road Bandora comprising about 83 square yards with a house thereon.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. B. E. Cassinath.
1436

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARCHIBALD WENESSLAUS De SILVA, LUCRETIA DE SILVA, GEORGE DE SILVA JOSEPH DE SILVA and EDITH DE SILVA and EILEEN De SILVA have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground of Toka Tenure together with the Two Bungalows, messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghatkoper in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Kurla with the full ownership of well in the compound and everything lying in the compound and the two bungalows, messuage, tenements and dwelling houses and bearing Survey No. and entry No. , containing by admeasurement 5,100 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to Arab Mustaffa Bin Abdul Latiff, on or towards the West by a portion of the Survey No. 136, belonging to Khot on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to Arab Mutaffa Bin Abdul Latiff and on or towards the South by Agra Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Bombay, 27th December, 1917. 1519

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the ancestral property and credits standing in the name of HATHIBHAI BHULAKIDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu merchant, deceased but belonging to his joint and undivided Hindu family.

NARANDAS HATHIBHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, a Commission Agent .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
20th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1526

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.

PRESENTS THE FOREMOST HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

TWICE DAILY AT 5 AND 9-30 P.M.

Until further Notice.

WHAT A SUCCESS!
WHAT A SUCCESS!!
of the
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Considered to be the best Arenic performance of the large repertoire.
Those that witnessed the show will verify this statement
Which includes the following Choice Items:—

LES BRETONS in their new comedy act.
MADAME FILLIS AND HER WONDERFUL TROUPE OF CANINES ALREADY THE TALK OF BOMBAY.
SULTAN
COL. FRANK FILLIS' MASTERPIECE.
The greatest Dancing Horse in the East.
Ah Soe—the marvellous Chinese Acrobat.
The Three performing Teddy Bears.
Mons. Rougalio's Troupe of performing Tigers.
The acme of animal intelligence.

THE WHOLE SUPERB SHOW GIVEN ON THE STAGE.

TWICE DAILY
MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
NIGHT SHOW AT 9-30 P. M.

Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Boxes Rs. 10 and upwards.
Special arrangements made for Zenana Boxes on the Stage, Rs. 10 and upwards.
Children half prices to Matinees only.
Menagerie on view daily from 9 to 4.
Booking at Rose and Co.'s from 10 to 6.
Booking at the Theatre from 9 to 1 and 4 to 6.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY AS THE CIRCUS MATINEE IS ON.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
Grand Christmas Pantomime
ALADDIN
AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP
In 7 Scenes
THE FUNNIEST PANTOMIME
Ever Produced in Bombay.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
A FULL
2½ Hours Solid & 2½
HEALTHY AMUSEMENT
Same old prices.

THE EXCELSIOR

XMAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Success
To-day Friday 28th
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
SATURDAY 29TH DEC.
"THE MERRY WIDOW."
SUNDAY 30TH DEC.
HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"THE BETTER'OLE"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan open at Rose & Co., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
Lamington Road.
1476

ELDORADO

CINEMA.
LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).
THIS EVENING AT 5 P. M.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW
On Account of Public Holiday
—EVE—
OUR ETERNAL FOE.
An artistic and surpassingly beautiful production. Dramatically, scenically and photographically charming and heart-moving.
3 Shows Nightly at—7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Commencing Saturday 29th.
The Serial that you must See
THE AMERICAN GIRL
featuring
MARIN SAIS
The most daring horsewoman and Lady athlete in the world.
ACTION! ACTION! ACTION!
stirring action that will make you sit up on your chair with excitement.
WHO IS THE BLACK RIDER?
We will tell you all about him, commencing Saturday 29th.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night!
"MARIE TUDOR"
A Page from the History of England.
Beautifully Coloured by **Pathe Process.**
Mounted in the most lavish manner.
Played by an ALL STAR CAST OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"TRANSFORMATIONS" Magic-Coloured.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Coming **"Mystery of the Double Cross,"** *January 5th.*
NOTE.—**Special Prize Matinees** will be given at 5 p. m. on all Bank Holidays during this week.

Have you seen, this week's parts of the grand Scientific serial.
"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE."
If not, hurry up please, because to-day is the last day to see the present week's instalment. From to-morrow four further parts will be screened.
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
ALSO THE LATEST
GAUMONT GAZETTE and a Screaming Comic
"CAUGHT IN THE PARK!"
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Every Night **9-30 (S.T.)** One Performance
TREAT YOUR FAMILY
AND YOUR FRIENDS
To the Most Entertaining
XMAS TREAT.
TAKE THEM TO
MISS TARABAI
and her famous
CIRCUS
and show them
MISS TARABAI'S
astounding feats which are still drawing thousands to her spacious tent near the Grant Road Station. See them and you will be simply amazed.
Miss Nanee's wire-walking feats, Mr. Ambrosio's balancing feats and Miss Pillar's cycling feats on the wire are so exciting and amazing that the audience is constantly in a tumult of enthusiasm. Denver Bill's shooting performance is simply sensational. Every item of the programme is applauded lustily by the audience.
Sensational Event
on
Saturday, 29th at 9-30 p. m.
THE EAR-CATCHING FEAT
CHALLENGE No. 1 (PRIZE, Rs. 500):—Any one of the audience is challenged to catch one or two ears of Miss Tarabai in his strong grip and Miss Tarabai has developed her ears to such an extent that she will in a jirk free herself, failing which the above prize will be given away. The man volunteering must be sober and must abide by certain conditions.
Another Sensation!
on
Sunday, 30th at 5 p. m.
Miss Tarabai will push a loaded cart with the point of a spear!
CHALLENGE No. 2 (PRIZE, Rs. 500:)—Doubts have been raised by some that Miss Tarabai's feats are not due to her strength and her practice of deep-breathing. If any one proves that she wears protective garments and employs electricity or any other agent in her feat of pushing a loaded cart with the point of a spear, is entitled to a prize of Rs. 500. Come on, who volunteers?
Usual Show 9-30 p. m. **Saturday & Sunday Matinee 5 p. m.**

A FILM THAT SUITS EVERYONE.
One of the most virile and holding five-reel exclusive you have seen
"THE COUNTRY THAT GOD FORGOT"
featuring
THOMAS SANTOSHI....MARY CHARLESON.
you will not see an old-fashioned stereotyped drama, there is something new under the sun and this is it.
SOMETHING REALLY OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
Thrice nightly: 7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW TO-DAY

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
FESTIVE SEASON
CINEMA PROGRAMME:
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"CHARLIE'S FIRST VACATION"
In 2 uproarious Acts.
TOPICAL:
THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT
Comedy:
WIFFLES IN THE WRONG FLAT
3rd Episode of the Wonder Serial
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
Popular Prices Rs. 2 to 4 annas.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

Today at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTIONS

The Darling of the Screen
The Delight of the Kiddies

BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE

IN

"WHEN BABY FORGOT"

A fine Gold Rooster play in 5 Delightful Acts

BRING THE KIDDIES AND YOURSELF

To see the most charming Baby Actress

Baby Marie Sunshine

A XMAS TREAT!

For Children and grown ups

BABY MARIE SUNSHINE

"THE CUDDLY KID"

EMPIRE COMEDIES

"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY"

"LUKES BUSY DAY"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Salle Francaise: Public lecture on Alsace-Lorraine by Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Preston, at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquia will be closed at 9-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday previous.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

"Our Day" General Committee Meeting—Secretariat, 6 p.m.

New Year Eve Dance, G. I. P. Byculla Mechanic's Institute 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for E. A. E Force Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Miss Tarabai's Circus. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Dec. 28.

1310 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 153 Pte. G. A. Irani, "A" Company, from 19-12-1917 to 18-2-1918 M. C.

No. 4 Sergt. E. A. Taraporewalla, "A" Company, from 25-12-1917 to 6-1-1918.

1311 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 715 Pte. A. J. Hallam, Lonavla Dett., transferred to 1st G. I. P. Rly. Rifles.

No. 633 Cadet W. Devine, "B" Company, transferred to 2nd M. and S. M. Rly. Rifles.

No. 785 Pte. F. G. Day, "A" Company, joined 8th Bnd T. Corps.

No. 385 Pte. J. H. Clarke, Sholapur Dett., joined I.M.S.

1312 Increase.—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—

No. 783 Pte. S. R. Nevasker, "A" Company.

No. 784 Pte. N. J. Wadia, "A" Company.

1313 Travelling Allowances.—It is notified for information that sanction has been given to the payment of travelling allowance to members of the I. D. F. at the following rates when travelling to and from parades:—

Railway Journeys.

Officers, 1st Class Fare, for those who reside more than one mile from the place of parades, but not allowable to Railway servants on their own railway.

Warrant Officers, 2nd Class Fare, for those who reside more than one mile from the place of parades, but not allowable to Railway servants on their own railway.

N. C. O.'s and Men, 3rd Class Fare, for those who reside more than one mile from the place of parades, but not allowable to Railway servants on their own railway.

Road Journeys.

Two annas per mile when residing more than one mile from place of parades.

Tram Journeys.

Actual Tram Fare.

The above rates are payable as from 1st April, 1917.

Members of the Corps should apply to their Officer Commanding Company at Headquarters and Officer Commanding Detachments at outstations for the necessary form on which the amount due to them should be claimed. These forms should be completed up to 31st December, 1917, by the individual and submitted to the Officer Commanding Company and Detachment for payment which will be made in due course. Claims should be submitted monthly from 1st January, 1918, inclusive.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening.

DADAR HOME RULERS' CLUB.

The fortnightly meeting of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club will be held on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 8-30 a.m. in Dr. Savarkar's Bungalow.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Seth H. G. Jain Boarding Literary Society, a condolence meeting will be held to-night at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Boarding House at Tardeo, to express sorrow at the sad death of Seth Navalchand Hirachand, one of the founders of the Boarding House. Prof. A. B. Latthe will preside.

ENTERTAINMENT OF TROOPS.

On Christmas day the Hon. Dr. Fernandes and Mr. Khimji Dayal entertained a large Company of Soldiers and Sailors at the Cooperage Hut. After a number of items, refreshments were served. A cinema show was given which was much appreciated by the men. 500 free lucky dip tickets were issued and the men were able to secure as a result a number of gifts like watches, fountain pens and shaving materials. The entertainment was a great success and does credit to the hosts and the helpers of the evening.

BIG THEFT REPORTED.

Mr. Chotalal Keshavlal, a moonim in the firm of Samalbhai Nathubhai who have an office on the first floor of a building at Kalbadevi, has reported to the police of the loss of Rs. 13,382 in gold bars, ornaments and currency notes. It was stated that the complainant and six others were sleeping in the office on the night of the 21st instant, and when he got up in the morning he observed the door of the safe room open, and found some boxes rifled of their contents.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY ENGINE.

Fidally Kanrooddin, a Borah, was knocked down at the Grant Road Station while crossing the railway lines to go to the down platform, by the engine of the up local train, and was killed on the spot.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Umarkant S. Desai, who had lately arrived from Calcutta and was putting up at the Peerbhoy Mansions on Sandhurst Road, has complained to the police of the loss of Rs. 638 worth of ornaments from his trunk on the morning of Monday last.

MAN RUN OVER BY TRAM CAR.

Mr. A. R. King, the Acting Coroner, concluded the enquiry into the circumstances of the death of Dawood Shamsuddin, a Mahomedan aged about 65, who was knocked down and killed by a tram car on the 21st instant, in front of the Babula Tank Fire Brigade Station. After some further evidence had been adduced the jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by being knocked down by a tram car of which the driver was Krishna Ganoo, who did not appear to have been sufficiently cautious in driving down a sloping road.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF JEWELS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged Sundrabai, a Hindu woman, and two others, with criminal misappropriation of ornaments and clothing valued at Rs. 29,000. Property of the value of Rs. 15,000 was recovered from the accused after arrest. They were arrested on receipt of telegraphic information from the Jubbulpore Police. The accused have been released on bail pending further enquiries.

CHAUFFEUR'S CONVICTION AFTER JOY RIDE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged Maganlal Javer Patil, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Mody, with criminal breach of trust in respect of his master's motor car. The prosecution case was that the accused was asked to take the car to the garage at Lamington Road on the night of the 25th instant. He however took the car out for a joy ride at Worli without his master's permission, and there smashed it against the lamp post.

The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION,

Bombay, Dec. 27th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	375-12
Total up-to-date	24,91,955-12

INDIAN TRADE WITH U. S.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

An estimate is being prepared of the trade demands for all commodities of urgent national importance which will be made on the United States of America during the first six months of 1918. In order that this may be complete all those who expect to make such demands should supply before 10th January to the Secretary, Indian Munitions Board, Delhi, a clear statement of their proposed orders, giving quantity, tonnage and value of each commodity separately. Similar information is also required of orders already placed in the United States for which early delivery is desired. As no demand will be included in the estimate unless it is clearly of urgent national importance, full particulars in this respect should be supplied as there is no time for correspondence. All statements should be complete and clearly set out, otherwise the demand will not be included.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 24th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" to Continent	3,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	66½

New York, Dec. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Futures at New York Mar.	29.23+57
" May	29.53+57
" July	29.14+49
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50+80
" at New Orleans	29.25+12
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.21+27
" May	28.49+46

(New York closed on Xmas Day.)

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 27.

During the Christmas holidays only a small business was done, the Marwadi bazaar being open only for a short time each day. Good Broach fluctuated between Rs. 546 and Rs. 553. This morning, owing to the rise reported in the New York close of yesterday, the market was steadier, and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 558. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 557½ and declined to Rs. 554, but recovered again later on to Rs. 556½. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 558, and the market closed irregular as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	—	557
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January	—	610
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	—	606
" Khamgaon Akola	"	—	567
" Khandesh	"	—	550
" Muthia	"	—	530
" Bengal	"	—	483
Fully Good Bengal	"	—	454

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	April	..	557/8
Bengal Fully Good	January	..	483
Akola	January	..	566

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths:	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	487	460		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	480			"
M.G. Wardha	615			"
M. G. Nagpore	615			"
M.G. Khamgaon				
Akola Fair staple	570			"
M.G. Khandelah	550			"
M.G. Muthia	540			"
M.G. Broach			556	1-28 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26th December:—

Cotton	7,358 bales.
Wheat	4,181 cwts.
Linseed	2,725 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	188 "
Gingellyseed	32 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	695 "
Cadorseed	2,079 "
Rice	11,548 "
Myrabollans	Nil "
Cottonseed	982 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	1,511 "
Jowar	586 "
Walze	Nil "
Wasley	772 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Growths:	Super Fine Rice	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	490	460	445	Ready
	485	457	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Sclndo-Punjab (M.G.)	495 485	455	—	Ready
	477	—	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	550	520	495	Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	577	547	—	Ready
	567	547	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	590	560	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	620	—	—	Ready
	610	—	556	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	556	1/25th Apl 18
	—	—	—	—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 22nd December, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 202,66,123	
" Deposits at Branches " 104,43,194	
	3,07,09,317
Other Deposits	28,15,39,588
Post Bills	3,831
Sundries	34,55,070
Rs.	33,49,07,826

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,24,17,466
Other authorised Securities	22,96,474
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,26,22,380
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,84,22,280
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,83,43,319
Dead Stock	6,12,288
Stamps	2,250
Bullion	5,186
Balances with other Banks	17,20,969
Sundries	5,79,812
Cash	14,63,23,413
Rs.	33,49,07,826

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

I have great pleasure in recommending K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much with this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

A. SOLOMAN,
Patna.

Address:—K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.,
Benares City.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable or any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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day of.....1918.

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IRRESPONSIBLE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN SIND.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE'S PLEA FOR REFORM.

The Special Sind Provincial Conference, held at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 3rd and 4th November, 1917, has submitted to the Viceroy and Secretary of State a memorial relating to reforms to be introduced in the government of India and specially in the system of administration obtaining in Sind, in the course of which it was stated:—

Your Memorialists whole-heartedly support the Scheme of Reform passed by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League at their sessions at Lucknow in December, 1916, and subsequently endorsed by numerous political associations and meetings held in the country. The political reforms contained in that Scheme, this Sind Provincial Conference regards as the minimum which can for the present satisfy the needs and aspirations of the people of India. For the last century and a half, although under the administration of the liberty-loving British Parliament, the people of India have not been permitted to have an effective voice in the administration of their own country. The reins of power have been in the hands of a bureaucracy which has never sympathised with the aspirations of the people of the soil. The result has been that progress has been retarted in some spheres of activity of the nation and effectively blocked in others. Government have throughout all these years failed to tackle the question of education and discountenanced attempts to introduce the principle of compulsion for the education of the masses, now leading their lives in appalling ignorance and all the evils consequent thereto. The machinery of legislation has been made use of for the enactment of repressive measures of which the Press Act is a typical instance.

SENSE OF INFERIORITY.

The Arms Act despite persistent appeals by Arms Act, despite persistent appeals by the people, still disfigures the Statute Book of India and has been responsible for the emasculation of the nation, the full effects of which can be realized only today, when India is unable, as it fain would, to hurl its millions against the King's enemies at all the fronts of the great war and help England to crush Prussian Militarism. The galling sense of inferiority in their own country so keenly felt by the Indian educated community will necessarily keep the relations strained between the representatives of the Indian nation and those of the English nation in India, until and unless, the administration of affairs in all the domains of national activity, in peace and war, is subordinated to the will of the people, and the children of the soil are permitted to rise to the top-most rung of the ladder in all public services and to attain to their full development as a first-rank nation of the world, unimpeded by any direct or indirect limitations. Towards this end we regard as essential, the grant, as the first step, of a scheme of reforms which, among other things, provides for a substantial majority of the elected representatives of the people of India in both Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils, the reconstitution of the Executive on a partially elective basis, the subordination of that Executive to the people's representatives, the grant of a substantial measure of provincial autonomy, the abolition of the reactionary Council of the Secretary of State for India and the approximation of the latter official to the position of the Colonial Secretary. The Memorialists hence accord their unhesitating support to the Scheme of Reforms adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League.

A DESPOTIC ADMINISTRATION.

While supporting that Scheme in its entirety, the people of Sind are anxious to place before you and His Majesty's Government in England, the result of their prolonged experience and deliberation as to the changes in the system of government in Sind, which are absolutely necessary, if the proposal "to take substantial steps in the direction of the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire," as enunciated in the Declaration of the British Policy in India made in the House of Commons on the 20th August, 1917, is to have any meaning and significance for the people of this province.

The Government of Sind has for the last seventy years been, in effect, an unqualified autocracy, with all the disadvantages characteristic of that system. The Commissioner-in-Sind, deriving his numerous powers, partly, by the unconstitutional process of successive inheritance from his ancient predecessor, Sir Charles Napier, the first and last Governor of Sind, mainly, by the frequent delegation to him of numerous powers of Local Government by the Governor of Bombay in Council, under the Commissioner-in-Sind's Act V of 1868, and recently, by the specific reservation to him, in later Acts, of powers elsewhere reserved to the Governor-in-Council, has to-day become, in most respects, a Local Government itself, without the check of an Executive Council.

This concentration of exceedingly wide powers in the hands of one man, without the simultaneous replacement of control by the people for control from above, has naturally resulted in the creation of despotic administration in Sind. We feel that the vesting of practically the entire government of a large sub-province in the hands of a single indivdual leads to the operation of personal opinions and predilections, and fluctuations in policy, involves the risk of the misuse of powers and militates against the progressive liberalization of the administration. This effect is felt not only in the departments in which he has practically final control, but even in those matters in which, while, technically, he possesses no greater powers than the ordinary Divisional Commissioner, he yet has a greater voice and influence.

SELF-GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS STARTED.

It has been said by officials that local self-government institutions are the training ground for national self-government, and yet, perhaps nowhere else in India have less facilities been provided for that training than in our province. Act II of 1884 empowered Government to introduce an element of election in the constitution of municipalities, and by the year 1886, six municipalities in Sind, namely those of Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Jacobabad and Kotri were made partially elective. Since that date, while the municipal franchise has been widely extended in the other Divisions of the Presidency administered directly by the Governor-in-Council, in Sind, during this long spell of 30 years the progress has been literally nil. The figures for the Presidency proper and our unfortunate province show a very marked contrast. In the Northern Division of the Presidency there are 35 municipalities, and out of these as many as 30 enjoy the right of elected councillors. In the Central Division no less than 51 out of 57 enjoy the right, and in the Southern Division 33 out of 37. In Sind, however, out of a total of 25 municipalities only 6 enjoy the right of election, and those 6 are the same 6 municipalities only 6 enjoy the right of election, and those 6 are the same 6 municipalities which were established on an elective basis between the years 1884 and 1886. Again, while in the Presidency, in 25 municipalities, (i.e. 5 in the Northern Division, 12 in the Central Division, and 8 in the Southern Division) at least two-thirds of the councillors are elected, in Sind there are only 3 such municipalities. The same sad tale of unprogressiveness is told by the facts relating to the right of elective presidents. In the Northern Division 27 municipalities enjoy the right of electing their own president by the vote of a majority of two-thirds of the councillors. In the Central Division there are 44 such municipalities, and in the Southern Division 19. In our province, however, at the present moment, only 3 municipalities enjoy, that right. Lately, in the case of 14 municipalities in the Presidency proper, the condition of a two thirds majority vote was removed, the question of the removal of the same condition in the case of Sind municipalities having been left, as usual in similar cases, to the Commissioner-in-Sind. The result has been that none of the Sind municipalities has been permitted to elect its president by a bare majority of votes.

COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

Besides the powers of introducing the elective principle in the constitution of a municipality and in the appointment of its president, the Commissioner has been given, by the use of the Commissioner-in-Sind's Act V of 1868, such extensive powers of control over the town municipalities of Sind under the Bombay District Municipal Act, as prejudicially to affect the independence and power of initiative of those municipalities. The delegation, to the Commissioner-in-Sind, of almost all the powers of control over even the city municipalities has deprived them of the privileges enjoyed by such municipalities in other Divisions and in effect reduced them to the position of town municipalities. This is very clearly illustrated by two recent instances. While the Bombay Government issued a Resolution No. 442, dated the 19th January 1916, granting to several city municipalities of the Presidency proper the right of electing their own presidents by a bare majority of votes, it left the question of taking a similar step in this province to the Commissioner-in-Sind, with the result stated above. Again, while laying down in 1909 that, in town municipalities to which the privilege of extended franchise has been conceded, the executive officer should be a government servant, the Governor-in-Council was pleased to direct, that the city municipalities should be allowed a free hand in regard to the creation and filling up of the appointment of Chief Officer. Inspite of this very clear direction, the Commissioner-in-Sind imposed a government servant as its Chief Officer on the Shikarpur Municipality, one of the four city municipalities existing in Sind. The position with regard to the district local boards is not different. In the Northern Division 5 out of 6 district local boards enjoy the right of an elective majority, in the Central Division all the 7 district local boards and in the Southern Division In Sind, however, not a single district local board out of 7 has been thought fit by the Commissioner-in-Sind for the grant of the right of having a majority of its members elected; and, further, while there are 2 district local boards in Sind which have no elective element at all in their constitution, there are none such in the whole of the Presidency proper. Recently, the Bombay Government, with a view to free the district local boards from official presidents on a few selected district local boards in the Presidency, but, in Sind, we find that not one district local board has been adjudged by the Commissioner in the Sind to be fit for the right, although competent non-official members have been elected on the boards who could worthily fill the place of a president.

Your Memorialists believe that by the blocking of practically all progress in these institutions of local self-government, the people of our province have been deprived of the opportunity of cultivating their public spirit and sense of local patriotism and have had no chance for that political and moral training which the exercise of elective franchise largely provides. Had the province of Sind been directly under the administration of the Governor-in-Council, it would have had the benefit of all the liberal measures of that Government and Sind would not have had to suffer the political and moral loss which it now has had to suffer. There would have been greater public spirit, greater independence and greater political experience among the people.

ILLIBERAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The revenue administration of the province, almost exclusively under the final control of the Commissioner-in-Sind, has for years been regarded by the people as most illiberal and is carried on in disregard of the existing rights of the Zamindars. The Land Revenue Code of 1879 has, in Sind, been modified by the 'special circulars' issued by the Commissioner-in-Sind. The remission rules framed by him are in conflict with the principles laid down by Lord Curzon in his famous resolution on the subject and ignore the higher cost of cultivation and clearance in Sind. The procedure adopted in disposing of applications for remission is extremely dilatory and the existing system of *danabandi* or assessment of the crop most defective, so that the remission rules, in effect, give most inadequate relief to the Zamindars. The Commissioner's special circular relating to water courses and the trees planted on them overrides the rights of the Zamindars over the trees planted by them on their own water-courses and consequently the plantation of trees in the province is discouraged, for, since the cultivation in Sind is mainly dependent on inundated canals, the plantation of trees is impossible except on canals and water-courses flowing from them.

What your Memorialists regard as an aggravation of the whole case, is the absence of any attempt to differentiate between the delegation of criminal and revenue powers: and, in holding the view, that anything which affects the life and liberty of the people should not be the subject of delegation by executive order, your Memorialists are supported by competent official evidence tendered before the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India. Extensive powers of Local Government have been conferred on a single irresponsible official in Sind both under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

The Memorialists, therefore, venture to place before you, Sirs, their firm conviction, that if the introduction of responsible Government in India is to have any reality for the three and a half million Indians, who have lived for over 70 years in Sind under a more autocratic system of administration than perhaps prevails in any other province of India, except the military provinces of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Provinces, it is absolutely essential that, *until circumstances become ripe for the elevation of Sind to the position of an independent province with a duly responsible executive and a Chartered High Court*, the administration of the affairs of our province, should, for the time being, be placed directly under the Governor of Bombay in Council, and all enactments and measures which relate to the delegation of powers to the Commissioner-in-Sind, be so amended or repealed as to place the Commissioner-in-Sind on the same footing as other Divisional Commissioners, all the powers conferred on these latter being also retained by him, but not more. The Governor of Bombay should reside at Karachi during a few months of the year, and the members of the Executive Council should visit the province more frequently than heretofore and at least one of the session of the Bombay Legislative Council should be held at Karachi every year.

INTERVIEWS.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu gave interviews to the following gentlemen yesterday:—Messrs. V. R. Kothari, B. V. Jadhav, and S. K. Bole (on behalf of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Deccan Ryot's Association, and Marathi speaking Hindu Backward classes), Mr. G. H. Setalvad (Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University), Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, Mr. S. V. Mensinkai and Mr. S. T. Kambli (Lingayats of the Southern Division), Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau), Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. H. P. Mody (Parsi community), the Hon. Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada, Sardar Narbarsinghji, Thakor of Amod, Sardar Sursingbji, Thakor of Utilia (Talukdars and Sardars of Guiarat); Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker (Depressed Classes Mission), and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah.

On Wednesday, an interview with the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu was granted to Canon D. L. Joshi, Mr. T. Buell, Dr. L. L. Joshi, and Mr. Bunter who appeared on behalf of the Indian Christian (Protes-

RISE IN PAY FOR CORPORATION SEPOYS.

DECISION OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner for an increase in the pay of sepoys earning between Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13-8. It was to the rise in rents and prices of food-stuffs. The increased cost would amount to Rs. 1,192-8-0. The committee sanctioned the proposal subject to the approval of the Corporation.

The Committee then considered a letter from Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Hon. Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund stating that animals brought for slaughter at the Bandra Slaughter Houses experience great hardships before they are removed for slaughter, that they are kept standing in the open for hours without grass or water in all the seasons of the year, and suggesting that sheds may be erected for the animals and arrangements made for giving them water.

INADEQUATE SHELTER.

The Commissioner stated in reply to this:

"The existing accommodation for sheltering cattle at Bandra Slaughter Houses is limited and although the Markets Department staff take care to keep as many under shelter as possible, a number of animals have to remain in the open yard for want of adequate shelter. I think that two additional sheds, each capable of accommodating 200 animals, should be put up to cost Rs. 4,184 each. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 8,368. There is ample accommodation for sheep and goats. The supply of water is plentiful and continuous, but the owners of the animals occasionally fail to take them to the troughs. There are three iron water troughs and a large masonry one in the yard and there are also three troughs in the stock shed."

The Committee sanctioned the expenditure, subject to the Corporation's approval.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH AT PAREL.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Christmas eve saw the inauguration of the Holy Cross Church, Parel, by the Bishop of Damaun. The architecture is peculiar, and is a departure from the stereotyped build of the present run of Catholic churches in Bombay. The Church, which presents a beautiful appearance, has been designed by Mr. Aloysius Colasco. The inside of the Church and especially the middle and side altars are quite artistic. The ceremony of inauguration was short, but impressive. The Bishop was received by a number of clergy amidst the joyful peal of bells and passed through the parishioners who had mustered strong to participate in the ceremony. A procession of priests, girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen in succession went round the Church singing. Finally the front door was opened and the clergy entered the Church, singing the psalms prescribed for such inauguration. The Bishop then addressed the congregation, exhorting all to be ever zealous in performing their religious duties and congratulated the parishioners on building such a beautiful Church. The packed congregation then dispersed, feeling justly proud to see that their efforts were at last rewarded as they now had a fine church for themselves.

It will be remembered that the foundation stone was laid by the same Bishop on the 13th May 1915, when Rev. Father Pires Elias Saldanha was the Vicar at Parel. The work was completed this year by Rev. F. S. Pernia.

One could not witness the inauguration without remembering the late Rev. Fr. Saldanha, who having worked heart and soul to collect the necessary funds to build the Chuch and died, as it were, in harness, when the Church was nearly completed, was not there to witness the fruits of his toils realised.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague occurred as follows in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 22nd December:—

Bombay City 7, Ahmedabad City 186, other places in Ahmedabad District 771, Kaira District 301, Broach City 9, other places in Broach District 73, Surat City 39, Bulsar 1, other places in Surat District 32, West Khandesh District 215, Kalyan 3, other places in Thana District 3, Satara District 710, Nasik District 574, Ahmednagar District 150, Poona City 105, other places in Poona District 188, Sholapur City 43, other places in Sholapur District 144, Kolaba District 2, Ratnagiri 4, other places in Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 177, Hubli City 2, other places in Dharwar District 167, Hyderabad District 0, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 337, Bhavnagar 23, Mangrol 12, Mahuva 7, other places in Kathiawar Agency 306, Surat Agency 6, Satara Agency 43, Bijapur Agency 15, Dhor State 9 and East Khandesh District 101. Total 5,105.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We understand that Dr. B. Karam, Resident Medical Officer of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, has severed his connection with the hospital with a view to resume his private practice in Gamdevi. Dr. Karam before he joined the hospital occupied the chair of lecturer in Biology in the Grant Medical College. We also understand that Dr. Boxwalla, Senior House Surgeon fills the vacancy caused by Dr. Karam's resignation. Dr. Boxwalla has served the hospital for a number of years with great efficiency.

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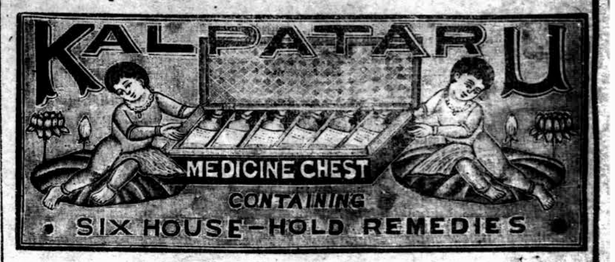

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NEED OF FINANCIAL AUTONOMY.

ADJUSTMENT OF EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

PROPOSALS OF HOME RULE LEAGUERS.

The following is the concluding part of the annexure on Reforms which the Home Rule Deputation submitted to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—

Numerous objections are raised against this suggestion. The central Executive, it is suggested, would be weakened. It would depend on the doles of the provincial government. Federal finance, these critics say, has always been a failure in other countries. Such apprehensions are, however, groundless. The Central Government in India will decide their own budget and ask for contributions from the provincial administrations. The main items of expenditure that would be left for them would be Army and Navy; Interest on Debt; Imperial Secretariat; Expenditure in England. For this the heads of revenue left to them would ordinarily suffice, particularly as several items of expenditure which are included in the imperial budget at present, such as public works and famine relief, would become, to a large extent, provincial charges. The items for which the greatest outlay from our revenue may be expected in the future will be Public Works; Medical; Education. These would be in the charge of the provincial government. And the whole cost of local administration would be defrayed from provincial revenues. Yet the provinces should be collectively responsible for any normal deficits in the imperial budget. Provincial adjustment under which any surplus or deficit in provincial budgets is at present absorbed in imperial finance must disappear because the provinces should in future manage their own financial vicissitudes with the exception of such a province as the N. W. Frontier Province which is never self-supporting. On the other hand all imperial exigencies particularly in case of war, should rank supreme and should supersede all provincial programmes and involve the placing of the whole financial resources of the country at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The most important change which this proposal involves is the abolition of what are known as the divided heads of revenue. The principal ones of this character at present are land revenue, stamps, excise, assessed taxes. With increased powers and increased functions the provinces must be given some additional sources of revenue. These sources should be capable of being administered from the province without difficulty or friction with anybody. Such are these heads divided at present between the Provincial and the Imperial Treasury. The interference of the Imperial Government in these departments in the past has never been satisfactory. In land assessment they have often proceeded on purely doctrinaire principles to guard a source of increase of revenue, which can be made to pay more without having to move a bill or without any semblance of control from Parliament, who are ultimately responsible for all taxation in India. Every other tax is embodied in the budget with reasons for imposition or alteration. But the land tax increases as a matter of course whether such an increase is required or not. This prevents the accumulation of any capital whatsoever in the districts. The whole process by which a settlement is made with revised assessment is a process demoralising alike the executive officers and the people. Any increase or decrease of land revenue must in future be based no only on the ability of the people to pay—which is at present considered in an unsatisfactory manner—but on clearly defined needs of the State and a distinct indication of the purpose for which the additional taxes are raised. The land revenue administration is at present run entirely by executive officers without any control whatsoever which involves grave injustice to the people and is a blot on the present system of administration.

The same remarks can be made regarding Excise administration. Charges have often been made that the Government are anxious for the revenue from this source regardless of public good or public wish. These charges have never been met satisfactorily. Whether the Government have encouraged the consumption of drink in this country for the sake of revenue in the past or not is not a matter that can be discussed here but such a suspicion does exist. It would, therefore, be best to leave this source of revenue also to the Provincial administration.

In stamps and the assessed taxes the same considerations arise. The best party to judge how much and in what manner should be taken by way of stamp revenue and how incomes should be assessed and how these taxes should be collected is the provincial administration. At present in numerous directions excessive and uneven levies can be detected and the rules of administration and rates devised in the atmosphere of Simla conduce neither to maximum public good nor to the contentment of the people.

Behind these suggestions, there is no idea that the ideal tax is that which is the lowest. On the contrary it is quite conceivable that in all these directions there may be a real and considerable increase of taxation in future. What is required is that there should be some relation between the needs of the State and the burden borne by the people, and it must be understood that the best tax is that which is sanctioned after due consideration by a really representative assembly of the people.

PRESENT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

These changes are needed because the present conditions are most unsatisfactory. At present, without the sanction of the Government of India, the provincial councils are not competent to change the revenue figures or to increase the total figures of the expenditure as settled by the Government of India. On the recommendation of the finance committee, they can vary only the figures of the expenditure so as not to disturb the total. The revised figures are telegraphed to the Government of India and the Provincial Budget is then finally printed for presentation to the Council when it meets after the adjournment. The present position of the Provincial Governments is thus anomalous. Their surplus or deficit is absorbed in the general balances of India.

The only way in which the popular voice is heard at present is through the non-official members of the finance committee and the general discussion in the Council. In the Imperial Council though the members have the right to move resolutions when the Finance Statement is presented, the official majority is an effective bar to such resolutions being carried. In the provincial Councils, where there is a non-official majority, this right has been carefully withheld. At present it is supposed that the general discussion on the Budget for one year is calculated to influence the preparation of the Budget for the next year.

For capital expenditure for public works of local importance, the Government of India at present are the sole arbiters. If the finance Member happens to be a Bombay Civilian he may be familiar with the local needs and local importance of a scheme. How could a Madras Civilian judge the relative importance of a drainage scheme for Sholapur or water supply for Ahmedabad or a canal on the bank of the Nira as compared with similar projects in the U. P. or Burma. Even the representation of Bombay members in the Imperial Council is not sufficient for this purpose. The more eloquent or the more noisy would gain their object. Bombay, the foremost province in matters financial, suffers at present from lack of funds for important schemes merely because the Finance Department of the Government of India cannot see eye to eye with us. An imperative need, therefore, arises for giving each province the right to raise loans for local objects such as feeder railways, ports and docks, sanitary works, tramways, and minor and major works generally.

Not only should these additional resources be made over to the Provincial Government but arrangements should be made for their magnitude being settled and their expenditure being controlled by the provincial councils. This could be only done by having all items of expenditure and all proposals concerning ways and means embodied in bills submitted to the Provincial Assembly for adoption.

THE POWER OF THE PURSE.

We take it that the new conditions due to war and other causes have induced in the hearts of British statesmen a genuine desire to give Indians real political power in their own country—not merely to associate Indians in administration as advisers ,but to give to them the first instalment of that by which under the aegis of the British Crown they could reach the stage of complete self-government. At the same time it may be pointed out that the initiative of the local government in the matter of each money bill, the veto of the Government of India, the power of the Imperial Parliament to review the administration and to amend at any moment the act in pursuance of which the Provincial Councils would be formed, the reservation of large and extensive sources of revenue to the Imperial Government, the fixed contribution from the provinces which must be given to the Government of India normally and in times of unexpected imperial needs, the statutory delimitation of functions, provincial and imperial, of heads of expenditure and the central audit, would all provide sufficient checks on every possible abuse of this power and ought to satisfy every honest critic of the Congress-League proposal. Thus a beginning will be made in this manner of placing the power of the purse in the hands of the people which must ultimately lead to that true national life, that public spirit and that sense of responsibility which, it is the oft-declared wish of English statesmen, to see established in this country.

The question of giving real control over the finances to provincial assemblies is more important than any other single question that can be raised in connection with administrative reform in this country. In principle as well as in practical results it will affect the future of this country most profoundly. There would be also an incidental advantage from such financial arrangements as are outlined above. Provincial discussions would not then be a hotch-potch of irrelevant matters but would be real discussions by representative men of the country who would feel that what they say or decide is going to make a serious difference to the ways and means, the revenues and expenditure, the life and future of their fellow-countrymen in their part of the country.

POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The problem of making the Executive in India really responsible to the people is the most important of all. This would be secured to a very large extent by the control of the assembly over the expenditure. The Budget discussion on general matters of administration is at present entirely ineffective. Even this opportunity of ventilating real grievances is very much restricted, for no sooner has a member done with congratulating the Finance Minister than the time limit is ended. The moving of a resolution is also hedged round with difficulties of its own. The present arrangement is not only to give the veto to the Governor but to give him the initiative. He can disallow any resolution This should be abolished and it should be open to any member to move any resolution on any matter within the purview of the Provincial Government. Nor should there be any apprehension from its being abolished, for, if a resolution is irrelevant or otherwise objectionable, the Council composed of all classes would show the mover their view of his effort. On the other hand, if it is of real importance, raising some weighty issue, the use of the present powers of the Governor leads to a real evil. This procedure would to a certain extent relieve the budget debates of extraneous matter which has necessarily to be discussed on the Budget under the present system. Nor need it paralyse administration as has been suggested. Administration in other countries is not paralysed by these powers being left to the popular assembly. Nor should this power of moving a resolution on an administrative matter be hedged round by restrictions of debate and vexatious bye-laws of the Councils Act as is done at present. The Council should make their own rules and these with the conservative instincts of the Indian people would come ultimately to be invested with the same respect as the standing orders of the House of Commons

The power of veto enjoyed by the Governor-in-Council with regard to resolutions, is a salutary check. But it is to be understood that such a power will be exercised in extreme cases only. The Provincial Governor must, as already indicated, be appointed from England and would practically come to have the same position as the Provincial Governors in Australasia He would exercise his veto if he though that through the adoption of a certain resolution, serious injustice would result. On the other hand, if he comes with a bureaucratic bias, he may baulk the popular will, causing serious friction between the local assembly and the local executive Such a condition is at all times undesirable. In India with the suspicion of the Executive which must continue for some time such friction would take some unforeseen dangerous form and may be disastrous. To obviate this it would be necessary to provide that resolution, if passed a second time, after the interval of a year, should be binding on the executive. A year would be enough time for mere popular enthusiasm to cool down on any question. And the Executive would have enough chance to create an opinion against a particular proposal, if such a sentiment were consistent with public good. Nor should the analogy of the resolution of the House of Commons adduced by the Government of India mislead anybody. The executive Government in England is directly elected by the representatives of the people and their actions could be reviewed and are reviewed from time to time. The resolution of the House of Commons merely embodies the more forward thought, a register of a tendency rather than a mandate to the executive. Under the proposed scheme we shall not have that control over the executive nor in that direct manner. A resolution of the Provincial Council should therefore be regarded as binding on the executive at once unless the veto of the Governor has imposed a year's delay. This alone would prevent the exercise of the Governor's veto as part of the ordinary machinery of the Government and would lead it to be regarded as of use only on occasions of exceptional seriousness.

We would urge his Majesty's Government to go still further in this direction. The moving of a resolution has to be done in accordance with the rule of the Council and in pursuance of the agenda paper. There should be therefore in the reformed constitution something corresponding to the practice of the House of Commons by which after question time any member may move the adjournment of the House on a definite matter of urgent public importance if supported by 40 members. This forms one-fifteenth of the total strength of the house There should be a provision that motion for the discussion of any matter of urgent public importance may be brought forward in the Council if supported by not less than one-eighth of the members present. In India one-eighth of the members present would be a good standard corresponding to the 40 members in the United Kingdom. In this matter too attempt must be made to avoid the vicious tradition regarding Indian reforms, viz., to grant the principle and to hedge round the concession in such a manner as to make it useless and unworkable in practice. To put a higher limit of members would be to defeat the whole object of this provision. The gravity of the matters for which alone use will be made of these powers must be impressed upon the assembly and some experience will soon convince people that on very rare occasions only this facility is to be availed of.

The same set of considerations lead to the next suggestion, viz., that a special sitting of the Council may be summoned on a requisition of not less than one-eighth of the members. This is the necessary corolary of the foregoing provisions for the exercise of such constitutional powers as are to be given to the Provincial assemblies. The life of the country for the next few years to come will be so active that numerous important questions of great urgency may have to be considered. It may often be inexpedient to delay their consideration. Nor could this be provided for by merely leaving more power in the hands of the Provincial Governor as head of the executive. So long as the whole executive is not elected, this constitutional power of convening a special meeting of the Provincial Council should be given to the representatives of the people.

It is impossible to forecast what grouping would result in the Provincial Councils. In any case there are bound to remain small groups of members whose position, with reference to the Government of the day and the elected section of the executive, would be that of a private member of the House of Commons. These members of groups may wish to introduce a bill for legislation about which the Government may not feel enthusiastic. Provision should be made for these to be able to introduce a bill without the present cumbrous and unsatisfactory process of asking for leave to do so. And the Council must remain the sole judge of the urgency or importance of any particular legislative measures proposed. This provision is essential, for there are many subjects on which the executive government for fear of unpopularity or other reasons would be unwilling to come forward with definite proposals. The private member's bill would be a good feeler particularly for the large domain of social and quasi-religious problems so far left alone. On the other hand, the power to introduce a money bill must remain with the Government.

EXERCISE OF VETO.

No bill passed by a Legislative Assembly can become law without the assent of the Provincial Governor. This, again, is a check which, of course, can only be exercised in rare cases. We submit that where assent is with held or the Veto is exercised by the Viceroy specific reasons should be published for so doing.

CONSTITUTION OF EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Government being thus rendered responsible to the Legislative Council logically the Executive should be formed out of persons who have the confidence of the majority of that Council, and it would therefore be desirable that the majority at all events of the persons forming the Executive Council should be elected. But here, again, we have accepted the transitional stage, one half the members being elected, and the other half appointed.

The appointed members will not ordinarily be members of the Indian Civil Service. At the same time it is not desired to exclude them from the Executive Council in suitable cases. This will also give an opportunity for the appointment of persons who, not being members of the Indian Civil Service, are fit to take part in the administration of the Province as members of the Executive Council but may not be in a position to seek election or to succeed at election by reasons personal to themselves but who are otherwise qualified to take part in the administration.

We wish to emphasise the fact that is a temporary expedient and not to be regarded by any means as an ideal or acceptable mode of forming the executive Council. For similar reasons we have accepted clause 5, as to the duration of office of members.

It is only with a view to avoid the fears and apprehensions entertained of new elective bodies that there might be too frequent and violent fluctuations, that we have accepted this as a temporary measure.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

We have not thought fit to discuss the question of Local Self-Government as the scheme with which we have been dealing is confined only to the larger questions of Imperial and Provincial governance. But we cannot close this Memorandum without expressing our deep conviction, based on the experience of this Presidency over a period of thirty years, that local Self-Government cannot progress, cannot become a living and useful factor in the whole administration, unless the people are finally freed from the fetters of local official control, interference and supervision. Such rigid control strangled Lord Ripon's statesmanlike proposals at their inception and contrived to paralyse popular interest and activity and to produce the apathy that is born of domination on the one side and dependence and deprivation of self-respect on the other. We urge therefore, that local bodies of every kind should be as free in their different spheres as the legislative assemblies would be under the Congress-League scheme; and that they should be as freely and liberally constituted both in regard to membership and franchise.

We suggest—

(1) The immediate establishment throughout the country of village panchayets on an elective basis with proper and reasonable powers.

(2) That all District, Taluka and Municipal Boards should be made wholly elective and given powers of independent action and financial control in their respective sphere similar to those possessed by local governing bodies in England.

(3) That the necessary administrative control should be removed entirely from the hands of local officials and centralised in a Local Government Board, as in England, under the control of an elected member of the Executive Council.

MR. MONTAGU IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

AMONG THOSE SEATED IN THE FRONT ROW ARE, FROM LEFT TO PIGHT,—THE HON. MR. BASU. (1), MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, M. P. (2), H. E. LADY WILLINGDON (4), H. E. THE VICEROY (5), THE RIGHT HON. E. S. MONTAGU (6), H. E. LORD WILLINGDON (7) AND SIR WILLIAM DUKE (9).

DADAR LABOUR CORPS WAR HOSPITAL

The Secretary's Report of the working of this Hospital for the month of November states that the Recreation hall is used by 200 to 300 men from the Hospital and Camp, for playing games and amusement during the day time. The Indian Officers prefer to spend their time in the Recreation Hall when off their duties. Their number is no less than 15 to 20 every day.

The general programme for the entertainments is to give a Cinema show every evening to different sections from the Hospital and the Railway Camp. The men from Hospital come to the Cinema show on Tuesday and Thursday; from E. Section and Convalescent Camp on Monday and Friday, from Railway Camp on Wednesday and Saturday. The attendance for the show every time is 300 to 400. Besides the Cinema show many other entertainments are given at times, which are arranged before or after the Cinema show according to their nature.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. H. L. Batliwala there is a fairly good supply of newspapers in different languages, viz., English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Telagu, Tamil, Gujrathi and Marathi. The inmates are delighted to get something to read in their own mother tongue and thus be able to know what is going on in the world.

There is a sufficient supply of indoor games such as Draughts, Ludo, Pack[illegible] Playing Cards, etc. There are two f[illegible] balls, one in the E. Section and one in T. B. section. Lack of a sufficient piece ground mars the enjoyment of the ga[illegible]

QUEEN MARY'S TECHNICAL SCHOO[illegible]

The work is carried on the same lines as at Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers. On Monday and Friday letter writing and geography class is carried on. Every time 30 to 50 letters are written by the Secretary for the men. On Wednesday evening a Cinema show is given. The attendance is over 150 every time. Other entertainments are also arranged when convenient. There are indoor games kept for the men such as Draughts and Playing Cards, which the men enjoy when they are free from their work, which are taught to them, such as weaving, tailoring, poultry-keeping and agriculture. On every Sunday the men come to Victoria Gardens in the morning, where they are given light refreshments through the kindness of Mr. Shaik Saheb and his committee members.

STUDENTS FAREWELL TO PROF. SHAH.

A large muster of the past and present students of St. Xavier's College was present in the College Hall, on Monday evening, to bid farewell to Prof. Khushal T. Shah, who was leaving for Mysore as University Lecturer and Professor of Commerce. The Hon. Dr. Fernandes was in the chair.

The President, in his opening remarks, dwelt upon the many qualities of Prof. Shah.

The address read, the President put it into a beautifully embossed silver casket and presented it to Prof. Shah.

Prof. Shah, after thanking the students, briefly referred to his experience in the College and to the good work of the Jesuit Fathers. He spoke of the new spirit abroad everywhere, a healthy and robust spirit, shared by students in common with their other countrymen. This spirit, he said, ought not to be repressed; it should rather be encouraged and guided within proper channels

After the summing up by the president and a vote of thanks to the chair, the guest of the evening and president were garlanded. The audience then went into the college compound, where on the open lawn, they partook of light refreshments, before dispersing.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition in the Presidency during the week ended 25th instant. Harvesting of kharif crops is generally in progress. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is generally progressing. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen in parts of Sind and Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize giving of St. Sebastian's Registered Primary Village School, Bandra, was held on Sunday last. The school premises and the road facing them were decorated. There was a large gathering of friends and well-wishers of the school. The President, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, was received at the entrance of the school. After an address of welcome to the President—the school report for the year ending 31st December, 1917, was read, and prizes were distributed to the successful pupils. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes the President rose and addressed the pupils.

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Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 28, 1917.

A POPULAR DEMAND.

Several deputations waited upon the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the first day of their stay in this city. And they put forward a common view-point,—reflecting the prevailing sentiment of the country. In welcoming the recent declaration of his Majesty's Government that the progressive development of Responsible Self-Government is the goal of British Rule in India, they urged that the first definite and substantial step towards this goal should be taken forthwith. Thus each of the deputations gave its support, whether expressly or otherwise, to the main principle of the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms, namely that British suzerainty being assured, the control of the Executive should be transferred to the Legislative Councils, which in their return, should be consitituted on as broad a franchise as possible in order to be fully representative of the people. "We are confident," the deputation of the Lingayat community stated, "that the first instalment of reforms will be a substantial step towards the goal of responsible government, and commensurate with the fitness of the people and their legitimate aspirations. We further expect in common with the rest of India that in the forthcoming reforms, we will have truly representative and popular legislative councils, in which will be truly and properly reflected all the leading elements of the population." "We are now face to face" said the combined deputation of the Deccan Ryots' Association of Poona, Kamdar Hitwardhak Sabha of Bombay, and of a section of the Marathi-speaking Hindu Backward Classes, "with a situation in which we must now either be a deadweight round the neck of our Empire or rouse ourselves to the consciousness of a vigorous national life. We refuse to be the first. Our Empire requires that India should stand on her own legs and be a comrade of the other members of our Empire, ready to take her proper share in the burdens as in the privileges of that Empire." It is this demand that India should stand on her own legs, and be an equal and trusted partner in the Empire, that is embodied in the most authoritative scheme that the country has produced. The Congress-League Scheme has no pretension to being a perfect scheme of constitutional reform. As the deputation of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha emphasised, perfection, here, as elsewhere, is a pathetically vain quest. The important thing is that it has been prepared after long and mature consideration by the accepted leaders of the country. Its main recommendations and proposals "seek to provide" as the deputation of the Deccan Sabha put it, "that the wants and wishes of the masses shall find expression through those acquainted with their inner lives and qualified to speak with authority on their behalf. . . They aim to secure to the people a substantial measure of power, through their chosen representatives, in determining their future in those paths of progress and prosperity which are peculiarly the people's concern. They claim for the people a higher and larger share in the privileges of position and power, which are the people's birthright. . . . .They demand due recognition of the people's aspirations to a higher sphere of nationhood, and of their right to a larger share in shaping the destinies of India as an integral part of the Empire. At the same time they keep Great Britain's imperial privilege and position unassailed and unassailable. . . They rest on a broad basis reaching the masses of all races and creeds, excluding or injuring no community, but designed and intended to safeguard every interest and promote the welfare of all. They embody a call to all classes and creeds and races to act in united loyalty to their Sovereign, to their country, and to the British Empire; based on growing knowledge, on increasing experience, and on a sincere and steadfast desire to promote the common interest and the general welfare."

As such, who can deny that these recommendations and proposals are "in full harmony with British history and policy," embodying "a claim to political rights which are perfectly natural and reasonable and legitimate" and inspired by "the ideal which is the purposed and inevitable result of British teaching, of British example, of contact with British institutions, and of association with the British people?" In fact, the famous prophecy of that great Englishman—Macaulay—has come true. The whole country is ready and expectant. As the Home Rule Leagues deputation urged, "the political activities of the past two years have afforded clear and emphatic evidence that the advocacy of these principles and this scheme, and the passionate desire for a definite transfer of the control of the administration from the hands of the bureaucracy to those of the representatives of the people, can no longer be said to be confined to a minority of the educated classes—if such an assertion was ever true—but are widespread throughout the country, permeating every class, and actuating with equal strength the ryots and peasants in the villages and country districts, and the professional and trading classes in the towns." This is a literal statement of facts. No one who has watched the activities of the Home Rule Leagues, in the villages, the country districts and towns of this Presidency, can gainsay their claim that they have had unrivalled opportunities of gauging public feeling. Nothing, indeed, has been more striking in regard to the work on which they have been engaged than the fact, most strongly evidenced wherever their meetings have been held, wherever their branches have been formed, or wherever else their workers have gone in response to the appeals that have reached them for co-operation in political organisation, that they were not called upon to sow the seeds of political awakening, because they found that the awakening was already there. The awakening had come through the spontaneous realisation by all sections of the community, in varying degrees, that the present system of administration had utterly outlived the needs of the country. "All that has been required of our organisation," the deputation added, "has been to provide the channel, so eagerly desired, by which the longings of the people for a reform of the government which will enable them to manage their domestic affairs through their own elected representatives, may be made known to those in charge of the King Emperor's Government in this country and to the great democracy beyond the seas who, we know, are generously desirous of doing justice to the vast people whose destinies have been confided to their care." Neither his Majesty's Government, nor the British democracy, is likely to prove unresponsive when the time comes to translate into practice the sympathy which they have both expressed, and the ideals they have both avowed, in respect of India's national demands.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Prospect.

We pointed out yesterday the necessity of fixing our attention on the development of the Ukraine movement if we are rightly to appreciate the strength of the forces opposed to the fanatical faction which is seeking at the present moment to bring about a separate peace. The message published by "The Times" from its Petrograd correspondent confirms this view. The efforts of the Bolsheviks to come to terms with the Ukraine, together with their modified attitude to the Constituent Assembly, indicate that they are realising their danger. That all southern Russia is now anti-Bolsheviks is not surprising, any more than that the food supply threatens to become shorter and the coal supply from Don is cut off. It is to be hoped that a realization of the grave peril with which Russia is faced may come in time to avert the national catastrophe that must follow if the present clash of classes is not brought to an end.

Labour Party and India.

Mr. Baptista's cable to Mrs. Besant regarding the attitude of British Labour towards Indian political aspirations is as welcome as it is opportune. There is a magnificent Labour response everywhere, he says, and genuine sympathy with Indian national aspirations. As many as twenty trades and labour councils, including those of such important centres as Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, representing over 200,000 members, have pledged themselves to support Home Rule for India. Even more significant is the inclusion of a resolution on the agenda of the forthcoming Labour Party Conference recommending a new constitution on the lines of the South African Constitution, with Provincial autonomy and with power for the people to elect their own governors, to be brought into operation within twenty years. In view of the new orientation of the Labour Party making it more truly and extensively a National Party, this emphatic view may be taken as an index of the sympathies of the British democracy at large.

Re-enter Mr. Chitre.

The expected has come to pass. The Bombay Government, according to yesterday's Gazette, have created a temporary appointment of an Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court for Mr. A. A. Chitre's benefit. This, of course, is merely the necessary prelude to the greater greatness that is going to be thrust on him! We detailed in our issue of the 20th instant, the amazing manoeuvres that have been in progress to perpetuate the jobbery,—no lesser term will do,—of Mr. Chitre's Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. A year ago this gentleman, from being the acting Fifth Judge, found himself elevated to the Chief Judgeship,—superseding everything and everybody in the process of his somersault. His subsequent record is too fresh to need recapitulation. He amply demonstrated that alike by temperament and training he was unfitted for the high office into which he had been jobbed. An aggrieved public was thereupon compelled, in self-defence, to expose him.

Efficiency v. "Prestige."

That very circumstance apparently sufficed more deeply to entrench Mr. Chitre in the good graces of Bombay Castle. We may recall the elaborate manoeuvres that followed as we chronicled them on the 20th instant: "On Saturday Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge, arrived from England and reported his arrival to the Registrar of the Court. On Monday he came to the Court and sent his clerk to fetch Mr. Chitre, who, however, declined to come in the absence of orders from Government. In the meanwhile, the Secretariat busied itself in devising means for the retention of the latter gentleman in a judicial capacity. And on Tuesday at 4-30 Mr. Chitre appears and takes his seat as an "additional judge," in which capacity presumably he will continue to sit for about three or four days, until Sir Basil Scott goes on deputation, Mr. Kemp goes to the High Court and Mr. Chitre will be there ready to step once more into the acting Chief Judgeship. The manœuvre is as transparent as it is reprehensible. With Mr. Chitre out of the way it would be difficult, of course, to go outside the Court and bring in someone over the head of the Second Judge to act as Chief Judge. But with Mr. Chitre actually there on the spot, sitting as an additional judge it would, on the contrary, be difficult to pass him over, since he has already been acting for the past year."

A Censor of the Press.

The Madras Administration Report for last year, which has just been issued, contains an interesting reference to periodicals. That there was a slight increase in the number of newspapers published during the year is, of course, not surprising in view of the general stimulus of the war, and the widespread political awakening throughout the country. There were 211 journals in existence at the end of the year, and the keenness of public interest was also reflected, in some cases, in an increase in their circulation. "New India," for instance, going up from 8,000 to 8,500 copies a day. "The general tone of the press" according to the Secretariat scribe "became much more virulent during the year, and there was a marked tendency to use freer and stronger language in reference both to political and general subjects. This state of affairs is probably due largely to the influence of "New India," the tone of which was so violent as to call for repeated action on the part of Government. This freedom of language which was copied in Madras was generally deprecated by the journals of the mofussil." This solemn censoriousness makes amusing reading in the light of all that has happened since the verdict was delivered. It is mainly valuable now, however, as revealing the frame of mind of the Madras Executive at the time.

Conscription of Wealth.

The broadening of the national outlook, as a result of the war, proceeds apace. The proposal for the conscription of wealth, which would have been scouted as an extravagantly impracticable one before the war, has now begun to be recognised as within the range of practical politics. With the conscription of men and of industrial labour,—which naturally affects the working classes most,—already enforced, conscription of wealth becomes not only desirable, but necessary. Every individual or class has to do all that he or it can to assist the State in carrying on the war. And it would be inequitable that, while the working classes bear an overwhelming share of the sacrifices involved in military and industrial conscription, proportionately equal sacrifices should not be borne by the Capitalist class, when money, no less than men and labour, is essential to the successful prosecution of the war. The Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee has, therefore, not been too soon in urging the conscription of wealth. Mr. Bonar Law's reply to this suggestion was not altogether convincing. He mentioned that he personally favoured a levy on capital at the end of the war. Why at the end of the war? He was partly correct when he said that while any such burden must ultimately fall upon industry, the political situation after the war would be such that the wealthy would have to continue to pay for the war.

This Generation or the Next?

But that is not the whole truth. For a considerable portion of the burden will naturally be borne by the mass of the people who are not wealthy. Hence the question whether there should be a levy upon wealth or whether the burden be spread over fifty years does not, as Mr. Bonar Law seemed to think, concern the wealthy classes only. The question is not what method would pay the wealthy best, but what would pay the country best. While the large mass of the present generation is paying the cost of the war, both in men and labour, a small and favoured section of it should not be allowed to shift its proper share of the burden to future generations and thus delay the task of reconstruction. Mr. Bonar Law's plea that "if you try a levy on the capital during the war, you will not get the money and you will run the risk of falling short of money" is not conclusive. The very facility with which Mr. Bonar Law himself has been able to obtain numerous and colossal votes of credit is a sufficient answer that if the right method—namely, taxation—is applied, the modern war-State is capable of securing all the money that it needs.

The Health of the City.

Greater toils from malarial and other fevers and disease of the respiratory system were a feature of last week's health returns of Bombay, the general death-rate mounting up in consequence to 34.61. The total number of deaths amounted to 652, or 65 more than in the previous week. Plague registered nine attacks and seven deaths, being two attacks less than previously, while small-pox registered 11 attacks and one death during the week. Cholera was totally absent. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 24, diseases of the respiratory system 220, tubercular diseases 13, measles 4, enteric 2, malaria 7, diarrhoea 34, dysentery 23, debility 62 and diseases of the nervous system 30. There were 504 live births during the week, while 43 cases of still-bith and 13 cases of premature birth also occurred.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold today an informal investiture at Government House, Bombay, before dinner when he will confer Knighthood on Sir Michael Nethersole.

H. E. the Governor received the Raj Saheb of Wankaner on Thursday morning.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon attended the performance of the "Omar Khayam" at the Empire Theatre on Thursday evening.

The Bombay Government have created a temporary appointment of an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, for a period of one month with effect from the 19th December 1917 on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, and have appointed Mr. A. A. Chitre to hold it.

Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Kt., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, permanent, is permitted to retire from his Majesty's Service with effect from the 10th July 1918.

Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., has been appointed to be on special duty in the Political and Judicial Departments of the Secretariat in connection with Constitutional Reforms with effect from the date of the return to duty of Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes will act as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments and Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., will continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments.

The services of the Hon. Justice Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 7th January, 1918.

During Sir Basil Scott's absence or pending further orders, the Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor will act as Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Bombay High Court.

MARTIAL LAW IN CEYLON.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

There can have been few more terrible indictments in the whole history of British Colonial administration than that contained in the despatch of Sir John Anderson, the new Governor of Ceylon, to Mr. Walter Long, says the "Daily News." With the agitation which followed the series of outrages perpetrated by agents of the Government as a result of the Cingalese riots in 1915, readers of "The Daily News" are sufficiently familiar. But the very worst that could be suspected from this evidence pales before the actual facts revealed in this report, as published in the "Manchester Guardian" yesterday. The Governor of Ceylon finds that the man selected by the military authorities to suppress the disturbances in a certain area, interpreted his instructions as constituting him "the leader of a posse of vigilantes sent out to deal with desperadoes in the manner depicted in cinema shows and dime novels of the "Wild West." This man seems to have shot six persons, and his superior, a justice of the peace and unofficial police magistrate, accepting his melodramatic view of his instructions, added another to the list of victims on his own account. But "the most difficult case," as Sir John Anderson puts it euphemistically, is that of a certain Mr. Sly. Mr Sly's victim cannot even be proved to have taken any part in the rioting. The crime for which he was shot was apparently that of allowing certain persons left in his charge to escape. They heard Mr. Sly's motor car coming, and knowing their man very reasonably ran away. For what he then did Mr. Sly pleads a certain proclamation. "It is badly drawn," remarks Sir John Anderson:

> and technically covers Mr. Sly's action; but it is almost incredible that anyone, unless one who had been schooled by the Germans in Belgium, could have honestly acted on Mr. Sly's interpretation of it. As the Commission have found that he acted in good faith, they were evidently satisfied that he is such a man.

But now observe the sequel. The activities of this ruffian and his fellows, being "entirely unknown to any responsible members of the Government" and to the late Governor—a sufficiently appalling confession—an Indemnity Order in Council was issued which protects them from any consequences more serious than deprivation of their various administrative offices. Nothing else happens even to Mr. Sly, whose conduct, in the new Governor's words, "deserves the loathing and disgust of every decent Englishman." Mr. Walter Long reluctantly assents, with an expression of mild surprise that such things could be done without any report of them reaching the ear of responsible officers. The effect of such justice on public opinion in Ceylon may be imagined. Is it to pass without challenge from public opinion in this country?

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

[illegible] FRENCH STAND AT AURIERES WOOD.

ENEMY VOILENT DOUBLE ATTACK FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 27.

A French communiqué says on the right of the Meuse in spite of very violent bombardment double attack by the enemy on our positions at the Caurieres wood failed.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

A wireless German official communiqué reports intense artillery firing south-east of Ypres and in the neighbourhoods of Moeuvres and Marcoing.

BRITISH FRONT IN WEST.

REPORT OF HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 27.

A British communiqué says hostile artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Kemmelhaitrincourt and eastward of Ypres. Snow has fallen on the whole front.

BRITISH AIR-RAID ON MANNHEIM.

GLOWING TRIBUTE BY FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 26.

Newspapers emphasise that the air raid on Mannheim illustrates the extraordinary endurance of British pilots who carried out the work at a temperature of thirty degrees below zero. They say Field-Marshal Haig is concentrating the British air forces in order sternly to reply to the German air raids on the British towns. The raid on Mannheim constitutes a magnificent record.

SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR JOHN JELLICOE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 27.

Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss has been appointed to succeed Sir John Jellicoe. The latter receives a peerage in recognition of his very distinguished services. It is hoped that Sir John Jellicoe's experience will be utilised later in another important appointment.

KAISER'S BOMBAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Kaiser has returned to Berlin.

In a message to the Minister of War he claims that all the efforts of Britain, France and America have been in vain owing to the death-defying courage of the troops and the strong support of the Homeland with the munitions of war. He concludes with an expression of confidence in the final victory.

U. S. RAILROADS.

DR. WILSON ASSUMES CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

President Wilson announces he is assuming the possession and operation of all United States railroads.

Mr. McAdoo has been appointed Director-General of railroads.

SHIAH COLLEGE AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The Lieutenant-Governor to-day laid the foundation stone of the Shiah College. He said that 4 lakhs hitherto collected as endowment fell far short of 12 lakhs which it was confidently hoped to secure in January, 1916, and still further short of 40 lakhs which was mentioned in the Shiah address on that occasion. He did not think it wise to begin building until they had at least 6 lakhs in their treasury and therefore he on behalf of the local Government and the Nawab of Rampur as temporal leader of the Shiahs had each determined to present one lakh. This brought their total up to 6 lakhs. In conclusion his Honour trusted that the College would uplift their community and produce a succession of learned, upright and loyal men for the service of India and Islam.

RENEWED FIGHTING ON ASIAGO.

ENEMY FAILS TO ADVANCE BEYOND SASSO.

ATTACK CHECKED ON BRENTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 12 noon Dec. 27.

An Italian wireless communiqué says the struggle on the Asiago plateau recommenced at dawn yesterday. The enemy concentrated between Coldelrosso and Valfrenzelamaise but was unable to advance beyond Sasso. We recaptured Coldelrosso and Monte Valbella but were unable to retain them. Our barrage checked the attack on the left bank of the Brenta.

ENEMY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The Austrian gain at Mount Valbella was two-thirds of a mile. It has merely resulted in wiping out a small Italian salient. The enemy is thinking of the Piave line and also bringing up fresh troops from the Russo-Roumanian front in order to strengthen the mountain sector preparatory to a renewed onslaught on Grappa positions where the German forces are concentrated.

Serious fighting has broken out in the region to left of the Frenzela Valley.

ALPINIS' RESOURCEFULNESS.

ENEMY'S PERPETUAL UNREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters of the Italian Army wiring to-day says:—Snow is falling heavily making most difficult the continuance of the Austro-German advance especially hampering them in bringing up supplies and moving big guns.

The suitability of the Italian Alpini under these conditions was again demonstrated on Christmas Day when detachments clad in white and looking like pierrots fell upon the Austrians who ten times outnumbered the Alpini. The enemy was driven headlong down the mountain. The inventiveness and resourcefulness of the Alpini and the new method of attack are keeping the enemy in a state of perpetual unrest.

ENEMY TALK OF OFFENSIVE

VARYING VERSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

The "Idea Nazionale" learns from a Swiss source that Germany is organising a great offensive in Alsace, in which the Austrian army will participate. This will be launched probably in January or February, certainly before the arrival of the American army. The correspondent adds that after striking a great blow in the West the enemy will again propose peace. The foregoing is merely one of the various forms in which the story of a contemplated German offensive in the West keeps reaching London. This particular version is not the most convincing since it involves a drive across the Vosges in midwinter against the line of forts between Verdun and Belfort. Throughout the present campaign the Vosges have been regarded as an unsuitable area for the employment of large forces. The French hold advantageous positions beyond the old frontier. If Germany really contemplates at an unfavourable season tackling the difficulties from which she shrank in all the pride of her unimpaired army of 1914, it is a remarkable tribute to the impregnability of the northern part of the Allies' line.

Other reports of a coming offensive are not open to quite the same criticism, but the computators here refuse to be alarmed. All regard any such action as proof of German desperation and a resolve to make a speedy end somehow. All are confident that the Allies can resist as they did at Ypres and Verdun. Some decline to believe that serious business can be meant when there is so much talk beforehand.

ALL-INDIA MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The second All-India Musical Conference will be held at Delhi during Easter Holidays. The first conference was held in 1916 in Baroda under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

The objects of conference are the following:— To create a good workable uniform raga system such as would enable us to learn and teach music without difficulty, (2) a good simple uniform notations system for the whole country, (3) a perfectly reliable history of Indian music and musicians, (4) the determination of shruties and their uses in the ragas, (5) to impress on people the educational value of music and the necessity of introducing graded courses in schools and colleges, and (6) a central academy of music where first class music could be taught according to the most up to date methods.

A Reception Committee consisting of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Nawab Ahmad Saidkhan and others has been formed. Arrangements are being made to approach Indian states to send their state musicians and to invite prominent musicians of India to the conference.

MRS. BESANT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

"STAND UP LIKE MEN, SPEAK OUT LIKE MEN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Dec. 26.

The following is an extract from a printed message issued to-day by Mrs. Besant to the people of India. Copies of the message were distributed in the pandal.

Friends, will you work with my colleagues and myself to win this Home Rule, which will make India happy within her own borders and great among the nations of the world? Will you not work with us for your own liberty and for the liberty of your children after you? India is linked with Great Britain by the good will of God, who would knit the East and the West together for the welfare of the whole world. The tie is now a tie of force. Let us make it a tie of love. But a tie of love can only come when India is free, a willing partner in the Empire and not a dependency. Stand up like men, speak out like men. Then shall your voices ringing across the ocean reach Britain, the mother of free institutions in the West, and she shall greet as sister India, the mother of free institutions in the East, who sent out to the West her sons and daughters to build up freedom there, so that now together they might build a mighty commonwealth of free nations and bring happiness to mankind.

SOLID SUPPORT FOR HOME RULE.

REMARKABLE CONSTITUTION OF SUBJECTS COMMITIEE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The election of the Subjects Committee was mildly interesting. Excepting Behar, all provinces followed the usual procedure The results reflect generally an overwhelming predominance of forward views in politics. The Bengal elections which promised to be sensational proved comparatively mild, though individual elections were hotly contested. Bombay was solidly for Home Rule, the Central Provinces and Berar following Behar. Elections took place on the ballot system and practically all Home Rule members were returned. The Madras elections were quiet, being wholly for Home Rule. Members elected for Bombay are Mr. Bomanji, Mr. Horniman, M. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Banker, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Jayakar and five others. The Subjects Committee meets to-day at the Indian Association rooms. The All-India Congress Committee meetings also take place there. "Home Rule" is in the air everywhere, and the Subjects Committee proceedings will largely reflect Home Rule views.

OVERFLOW MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 27.

Some six thousand people who had to be turned away from the Congress pandal yesterday for want of room later on assembled at an overflow meeting in College Square where Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Khaparde addressed them on "Self-Government."

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

At a meeting held this evening at Gokhale Hall with Mr. P. K. Telang in the chair a message from Mrs. Besant, President of the Congress, to people of India was read. The chairman read select passages from the Presidential Address also.

"CONGRESS DAY" AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec 27.

A public meeting was held at Belgaum on 26th under the presidency of Mr. Moropant Marathe to support the 32nd Indian National Congress in the Maruti Temple. Mr. Bakre read the message. Mr. Lad read the presidential address of Mrs. Besant in Marathi.

Then Mr. Kanade put the following resolution before the meeting:—"The citizens of Belgaum in public meeting assembled this evening heartily and enthusiastically support the deliberations of the Congress and wish all success to its sittings." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ankles (Jain) and supported by Mr. Itgi (Lingayt) and Mr. Lad. The resolution was carried with acclamation and duly communicated to the Congress President.

AT SHOLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 27.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Sholapur, held on the 26th in the Bubane Hall under the auspices of the local Home Rule Committee, presided over by Dr. M. R. Ranade, unanimously resolved that nothing short of the Congress-League scheme will satisfy their legitimate aspirations. Mrs. Besant's message was read in the meeting.

AT ATHNI.

(From a Correspondent.)

ATHNI, Dec. 27.

At a mass meeting held here Mrs. Besant's message was read and the Congress League scheme was endorsed as the irreducible minimum of Indian people's legitimate demands. It was resolved to request the Congress to appoint a committee to agitate for the scheme in England and India.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

MARATHI-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES' SUPPORT.

A meeting of the Marathi speaking communities was held on Wednesday night at Hirabag, under the presidency of Dr. Erulker, with a view to explaining the objects of the Congress-League propaganda. There was a large audience present. Mr. V. R. Joshi in a lengthy speech explained the objects for which the Congress-League scheme stood. He said we should all be Indians first and then either Hindus, Mahomedans, Jews or Parsis. India had always welcomed people belonging to other nationalities, and religions, and had tolerated them. If Englishmen were willing to think of India in the same way, Indians would willingly welcome them to this country. They also welcomed Mr. Montagu to this country.

Dr. Savarker then moved that the meeting adhered to the Congress-League Scheme and that no other scheme was acceptable to it. He said the present state of things could not continue for a long time. It was intolerable to their awakened sense of national self-respect. There must be a change for the better. The Congress-League scheme was the outcome of their new spirit, and it must be acceptable to every Indian. There could be no question of minimising their demands. These were their lowest demands, and they should be granted.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

After the chairman had spoken a few words, the meeting dispersed.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Commenting on the Congress presidential address the "Hindu" says.—"Mrs. Besant's presidential address is a characteristic production of great intrinsic value." The paper observes it is as usual outspoken, faithfully mirroring the sentiments and aspirations of the people whom she knows so well.

"New India" writes over the signature of Mr. P. K. Telang:—The address is pregnant with what we may call the spirit of sane optimism, the spirit that instinctively feels that "there is a good time coming."

"Justice" says.—Want of practical sagacity and alertness as to details is evident in every page and every line of her Congress presidential speech. She displays herself an impracticable dreamer that she is.

The "Indian Patriot" says.—It is a wide and careful survey of the entire Indian problem and is marked by forcible language which newspaper readers in India associate with Mrs. Besant's address. We need only say it is worthy of the occasion and of the person who presided over it

The "Swadesamitran" writes:—Mrs. Besant is the fittest person to preside at this year's Congress, having well earned her title to that position of honour and trust by her strenuous work and by her sufferings, for the cause.

The "Madras Times" writes: We do not find in Mrs. Besant's arguments any argument to the effect that it is desirable that reforms should be of a sweeping sort, such that Home Rule should come soon and before what we believe will be the fulness of time.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Congress presidential address says it was inevitable that Mrs. Besant should dwell on the personal aspect of her position.

The "Leader" says:—"In it New India will seek inspiration and find summed up an irresistible case for the grant of self-government, the sooner the better." But the journal disagrees with Mrs. Besant's

(Continued on page 8.)

MOSCOW IN SIEGE.

MAXIMALIST PROCLAMATION.

DISCIPLINE ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Maximalists have proclaimed a state of siege at Moscow "as a measure against a counter-revolution." The Preobrajensky regiment has refused to discontinue guarding the Taurida Palace pending the opening of the Constituent Assembly, because it distrusts the intentions of Maximalists in the matter and the Semenovsky Guards have resolved not to arrest members of the Assembly.

It is reported from Jassy that Tcherbatcheff has arrested four ringleaders of the Maximalist plot to assassinate him. The Roumanian Minister in Paris confirming this, states that everything goes to show that discipline will be maintained on the Roumanian front.

OPPOSITION TO BOLSHEVIKS

TROOPS AGAINST CIVIL WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Correspondents emphasise the growing opposition amongst all classes to Bolsheviks and the widespread disinclination of troops from the front to embark on a civil war and furthermore that the Army is breaking up and peace inevitable.

"The Times" states that after enemy delegates have consulted their own Governments, suspended negotiations at Brestlitovsk will split us into three Commissions, one sitting in Petrograd under the presidency of Trotzky, the second concerned with purely military matters sitting in Odessa and the third preparing material for the prospective European peace congress.

The Germans are massing troops on the south-western and Roumanian fronts with a view to securing the rich harvests of southern Russia. It is pointed out that this concentration may ultimately be intended for despatch to Asia Minor.

The Constituent Assembly is being convoked on January 2nd. Even ignorant classes are interested in its fate.

The troops of the Petrograd garrison have showed a mutinous disposition and cheered the Constituent Assembly.

GERMAN COMMISSION TO PETROGRAD.

TO RESTORE RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM. Dec. 27.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

A telegram from Berlin says that the German Commission as provided by the armistice is proceeding to Petrograd to arrange for the exchange of civilian and unfit war prisoners and the restoration of Russo-German relations within defined limits.

GERMAN INSTITUTIONS IN JERUSALEM.

LEFT IMMACULATE BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Reporting the fate of German institutions in Jerusalem, a Berlin semi-official communiqué states that the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Institution on the Mount of Olives and Paulus Hospice have not been occupied by the British and their staffs are remaining and have not been disturbed.

STEFANSSON AT FORT YUKON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Stefansson who went north in 1915 to make a further examination of the land which he had already discovered in the area north of the Beaufort Sea, has arrived at Fort Yukon.

AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The latest figures in the Conscription referendum are:—For, 870,600; Against, 1,050,000.

These include the first returns from Australian military forces which it is officially announced are 17,000 for and 23,000 against.

AMERICAN SUGAR SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

Mr. Hoover states that American sugar supply in 1918 will have to be augmented by a quarter of million tons from Java.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENL. HUGH O'DONNELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

The death of Major-General Hugh O'Donnell is announced.

PROPOSED CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

MR. BONAR LAW FAVOURS LEVY ON CAPITAL.

AS BEST MEANS OF REDUCING NATIONAL DEBT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Dec. 27.

The full report of the recent speech by Mr. Bonar Law replying to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee which urged conscription of wealth shows that he emphasised that he personally favoured a levy on capital at the end of the war as the best means of reducing the national debt. He pointed out that while any such burden must ultimately fall upon industry the political situation after the war would be such that the wealthy would have to continue to pay for the war; hence the question whether there should be a levy upon wealth or that the burden be spread over fifty years mainly concerned the wealthy classes. It was a question which method would pay them best and pay the country best.

He disagreed with Mr. Sidney Webb that a levy on capital could be made during the war. "If you try it, you will not get the money and you will run the risk of falling short of money."

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.
Recd 12 noon Dec. 27.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2311 and sailings 2460. Eleven steamers over sixteen hundred tons and one under were sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arrivals	Sailings	SUNK: Over 1,600 tons	SUNK: Under 1,600 tons	Fishing vessels	Unarmed vessels
Feb 28	2280	2261	15	6	4	13
Mar. 4	2523	2477	14	9	3	12
" 11	1958	1959	19	6	3	16
" 18	2298	2254	19	9	12	19
" 25	2314	2433	16	7	13	15
Apl. 1	2251	2500	18	4	7	17
" 8	2466	2507	17	3	6	14
" 15	2379	2331	19	9	12	12
" 22	2505	2421	40	15	3	22
" 29	2716	2630	33	18	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
" 13	2549	2532	18	4	3	19
" 20	2664	2753	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2768	18	1	3	17
June 3	2693	2612	18	9	5	17
" 10	2767	2422	22	10	3	23
" 17	2897	2983	27	5	6	21
" 24	2876	2923	31	7	0	23
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
" 11	2998	2793	14	8	8	17
" 18	2929	2989	14	4	3	13
" 25	2891	2791	21	9	1	12
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	8	0	9
" 8	2673	2706	21	2	0	13
" 15	2776	2886	14	8	8	13
" 22	2838	2764	15	8	8	13
" 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	5
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	8	0	9
" 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
" 19	2605	2737	8	11	1	9
" 26	2795	2691	13	2	2	10
Oct. 3	2880	2742	11	9	0	16
" 10	2519	2632	14	2	3	5
" 17	2154	2091	12	6	1	5
" 24	2648	2652	17	8	0	7
" 31	2285	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2370	8	4	—	8
" 14	2125	2107	1	6	1	9
" 21	2531	2463	10	7	0	3
" 28	2058	2112	14	7	—	8
Dec. 5	2174	2123	10	1	4	6
" 12	2426	2384	14	7	0	11
" 19	461	2499	14	3	1	11
" 26	311	2460	11	1	1	12

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

An Italian official communiqué says that sinkings were three steamers over 1,200 tons, one sailing-ship over and two under 100 tons.

Two steamers which were torpedoed were beached.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 27.

A French official communiqué says that sinkings during the week were one steamer over and one under 1,600 tons.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Dr. S. K. Mullick, secretary of the Bengalee Regiment Committee has given notice of the following addendum to the Congress military resolution advocating a system of compulsory military service modified to suit Indian needs. His resolution is "That having regard to the heroic self-sacrifice of the other parts of the Empire in the prosecution of the present war, it is the duty of the people of India to help the allied cause with money and munitions, and further with a view to placing at the service of his Majesty the King-Emperor the immense manpower of India, this Congress calls upon the people of India to volunteer in larger numbers for the regular army, whether as combatants or non-combatants, and if the army requirements are not adequately met by voluntary recruiting, the people should be prepared for a modified system of compulsory military service in the provinces which have not furnished a fair proportion of recruits."

FIGHT AGAINST IGNORANCE.

WANTED A BAND OF WORKERS.

MAHOMEDANS AND EDUCATION.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S SOLICITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The thirty-first session of the All-India Mahomedan Education Conference commenced its sittings to-day under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Hydari of Hyderabad. Members and visitors numbered over two thousand including Sir Henry Wheeler, Mr. J. C. Cuming, Justices Greaves and Chaudhuri and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim of Madras, the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim Bux Elahi, Chairman, Reception Committee, said in the course of his speech they ought to take the educational problem seriously in hand. He next said:—"Let us have free education, for education will raise the people, let us have compulsory education for that will fit the masses for their duty as private citizens and their duty as citizens of a great Empire."

He also urged the establishment of a Muslim University whose door would be open alike to rich and poor.

PRESIDENTS' SPEECH.

The President in the course of his address wished it had been possible for Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee to have presided over this session for it would have marked in the educational world the *entente cordiale* of the two great communities whose advance and mutual co-operation were absolutely essential for the progress of the country as a whole. Further on he said it was necessary that this Conference should organise a band of workers in every village area to help the people in their fight against ignorance. The organisation of such an army should be undertaken forthwith by each provincial and district committee of this Conference. Referring to communal universities Mr. Hyderi said:—"Do not, I pray you, regard this movement or movements of this kind as in any way separatist or provincial or sectarian. These movements, I consider, make for the fulness of our national life so long as they are kept free from the poisonous taint of sectarianism leading to jealousy and hatred."

In conclusion, he referred to the re-organisation of Madrassahs, the Sultania College, education of girls, the need of libraries and commercial and industrial education.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION URGED.

Resolutions urging free and compulsory primary education, facilities for the spread of Mahomedan education, and the establishment of universities were adopted.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed the Conference.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S LETTER.

The President read the following letter received from Lord Ronaldshay:—

I would be grateful if you would permit me before the work of the Conference begins to convey through you a word of welcome to the members. I am glad it has been decided to hold the Conference this year in Calcutta, because its presence here will help to bring into prominence the great need for education among the members of the community within this province. Numerically, Bengal is by far the most important Mahomedan province in India. In fact, it contains over one-third of those who in India profess the religion of Islam. Of the 24 millions, the great majority are industrious cultivators, but not more than 5 per cent. are literate and only about sixty thousand have any knowledge of the English language. This state of affairs demands the most careful consideration on the part of the Government of Bengal. In a province where more than 50 per cent. of the total population profess the faith of Islam and yet those who can read and write represent only about 3/10th of the literate population, Mahomedans cannot take their fair share in political, social and industrial development.

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of children attending primary schools, and this is a hopeful sign, but the numbers who take advantage of more than the rudimentary stage are still very small. I believe that, while in primary schools nearly 50 per cent. of the children are Mahomedans, in middle schools the percentage is only 34, in high schools it is less than 20, and in colleges less than 9, while in professional interests the percentage is only just over 7.

It is, therefore, in the interests of the country at large, that Mahomedans should receive such special facilities as may be necessary to enable them to benefit as fully as others from the educational institutions which are maintained wholly or partially out of public funds. It is for you to consider, and to advise Government as to how far these facilities should be provided in the direction of pure high school and college education, and how far it is possible and desirable to give the training of your children a character which will lead more directly to the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

Lord Carmichael's administration was specially sympathetic towards Mahomedan education and during the last five years marked progress has been made. A special officer assisted by five assistant inspectors was appointed to watch over the interests of Mahomedan education. The curriculum in Madrassas was revised so as to bring these specifically Mahomedan Secondary schools into touch with the general trend of education. The charges incurred on account of Government Madrassas by the Mohsin fund were transferred to Provincial revenues and the funds thus set free are now devoted to the provision of scholarships in colleges and Madrassas. Special stipends were made available in the civil engineering and medical colleges for Moslem students. The hostel accommodation for Mahomedan students in Calcutta was enlarged. In Dacca spacious premises have just been provided in the old secretariat buildings for the Mahomedan students of Dacca College a minimum number of places in Government and aided colleges was also assigned to Mahomedans and arrangements made to secure a proper percentage of such pupils in Government and aided high schools.

These steps as I have said, show marked progress, but there is still much to be done. Schemes were formulated for the establishment of a Mahomedan Arts College in Calcutta and for another at Dacca as part of the proposed Dacca University, but the consideration of these has had to be postponed pending the report of the Commission which is sitting in Calcutta and pending days of less financial stringency.

Thirty years ago your great founder Sir Syed Ahmed organised the Mahomedan Educational Conference. He realised that if the members of the Mahomedan community were to take a place in the government of their country commensurate with their numbers and their importance, they must prepare themselves by means of a liberal education. To secure that liberal education he gave his life, and he has left behind him a great memorial in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

I welcome you all to Calcutta, and I feel sure that keeping the ideals of your founder before you, you will by your deliberations bring those ideals one step nearer realisation.

HOME RULE INEVITABLE.

The following passage which we extract from the memorandum on Constitutional Reforms submitted by Sir Subramanyan will be read with interest:—

In conclusion, I may perhaps be permitted to add a few words of personal explanation. I belong to a generation which has all but disappeared, the tradition of which was to support the Government as a public servant, and I cannot therefore be accused of being an impatient idealist or of wishing to subvert a rule which my generation has done a great deal towards consolidating. I have spent over 40 years in the service of the country and the King-Emperor, rising from the humblest beginnings to the highest office in the judiciary of the land. I do not wish to make a parade of my loyalty or to make of it a cloak behind which to attack the British administration, but apart from my conservative traditions and my record of service I had the honour to welcome his Majesty King George, then Prince of Wales, to this Presidency, and still cherish those feelings of respect and reverence for his person which his visit inspired all over India. But I have not been unobservant of the rapid progress the country is making under British rule. That progress is vast and unbelievable to one who is not like me a survival from an older generation. I have watched the Bureaucracy getting rapidly out of touch with the people. I have watched that people growing daily stronger in National consciousness. I have witnessed the awakening of political interest in the masses to a degree which would surprise the Bureaucracy. I am convinced that there is a sincere and widespread demand for Home Rule, and not merely as an Indian, but as one who has helped in some degree to the building up of the fabric of British Government in India, I must regard this reform as inevitable. I have laid stress upon the defects of the Bureaucracy, because I am convinced that unless those defects are remedied the fabric which has been erected at so much sacrifice will be in danger of collapsing. No State can long endure in which officialdom is permanently out of touch with the ideas and aspirations of the public.

MR. ARUNDALE'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the letter of Mr. George S. Arundale to the students of Bombay:—

"My dear Rege,

I should be very much obliged if you would kindly convey to the Chairman and members of the Convention Committee responsible for the organisation of the first Bombay Students' Conference, as well as to the students and delegates generally, my deep appreciation of their great kindness to me when I presided over the meetings of the Federation of November 30th and December 1st and 2nd last.

I was immensely struck, not only by the harmony of the proceedings, but also by the sound commonsense and orderliness which characterised our deliberations. I could not help feeling all the time, as I sat in the presidential chair, that I looked upon young citizens who were showing in their disciplined management of their own affairs that they are growing thoroughly competent to assume the responsibilities of the wider citizenship which soon must come to them. It is indeed a happiness for a lover of India to watch the signs of the existence of a young India worthily equipping itself to control the destinies of a free Motherland. However defective the present system of education may be, it has not been able to uproot that true Indian spirit which is the valuable heritage from an ancient polity second to no other in the perfection of its organisation.

Of the affection you all showered upon me so abundantly, I do not wish to write. During the three days of our meetings I felt happy among loving friends, and though you all must know how cheering to me was my visit, nevertheless, I must express in words the gratitude I so deeply feel."

Yours, etc.,

JASVANT G. MEHTA.

Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Students' Federation,
Bombay Branch.

DISTRICTS WELCOME MR. MONTAGU.

MORE SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

Public meetings of citizens of Vehelal, Bhadiad and Dholera in Ahmedabad District and of the citizens of Traj, Keriavi, Bhumel, Ankalav, Vasad Kantharia, Veersad in the Kaira District and of citizens of Kabilpur, Dhasas, Vashar, Ambada, Oozah, Shahu, Vacharwad and Snangod in the Surat District and of the citizens of Nikora, Mangaleshwar and Siddhent in the Broach District unanimously passed resolutions welcoming the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy to the capital of the Bombay presidency and hoped that the Congress-League reform scheme would be given effect to by the Government of India.

MEETINGS HELD ALL OVER GUJERAT

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

Public meetings of the citizens of Ahmedabad, Vanch, Bhuvaldi, Ranpur, Adalaj, Rojka, Miroli Santhal, Koth, Kuba, Hirapur, Raska, Kubadthal, Kanabha, Kujak, Gatrad, Bakrol, Pashuj, Jhamu, Lalpur and Modassa in the Ahmedabad District and of the citizens of Borsad, Vasna Dehemi, Asodar, Bochasan, Alarasa, Vera, Nisaraya, Dawol, Gorawa, Sinhuj, Ambali, Nayaka, Narsada, Vadtal, Dabi, Sunav, Kalu, Matar, Khatnal, Saijpur, Aparjara, Kapadwanj, Palau, Pij, Navagam, Sihobi, Antroli, Rasnol Umreth, Kaira, Karams, Khatrej, Kaneej, Maredda, Res, Ameerd, Deewel, Kanabha, Kathana, Jantral, Eanejada, Debabhan, Kanakpura, Salol, Badarpur, Khanpura, Saipur, Ashi, Khandhali, Nandoli, Heratj, Lawal, Ashlali and Kathoda in the Kaira District and of the citizens of Bulsar, Surat and Ichchapur in the Surat District and of the citizens of Madhar in Broach District, unanimously passed resolutions welcoming the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy to the capital of the Bombay Presidency and hoping that the Congress-League reform scheme will be given effect to by the Government of India. Many of the above meetings have dispatched telegrams to the Secretary of State, conveying the above resolutions and the resolutions passed by meetings at places where there was no telegraphic communication.

Felicitations were conveyed to Mr. Montagu by the Secretary, Gujrat Sabha, on behalf of and at the request of the citizens of such places.

To carry out the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee a public meeting of Ahmedabad citizens was held in the Prembhai Hall to-day under the presidency of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, barrister, and the presidential address of Mrs. Besant was read in Gujarati by Mr. Krishnalal Narsilal Desai.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S TOUR IN BURMA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

Sir George Barnes, Lady Barnes and Miss Barnes left for India. Preparatory to departure a deputation of three representatives of the Rangoon Rice and United Merchants' Association interviewed Sir George on the serious position of rice and timber trade owing to lack of shipping, and discussed the high prices of gunnies and other trade matters and the question of railways. Sir George promised sympathetic consideration of the whole position. The deputation pointed out that, in view of the demand for separation of Burma from India, the position of Indian merchants should be considered. Sir George assured the deputation that whatever change took place their interests would be safeguarded.

ALL-INDIA LINGAYAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAVANGERE, Dec. 27.

Dewan Bahadur Puttannachetty arrived at Davangere this morning and was received at the station by the Reception Committee and a large number of citizens. He was then taken in procession through the principal streets of the town. A large number of delegates and visitors from all parts have arrived.

The eighth All-India Lingayat Conference opened at 3 p.m., to-day under the auspices of Sri Jagadguru of Murgharajendra Matha and was presided over by the Dewan Bahadur.

Telegrams of good wishes from the Dewan of Mysore and others were received. The President then delivered his address. The Conference lasts until the 29th instant.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee:—"I am desired by his Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of a card from the Reception Committee and to express his appreciation of the courteous invitation conveyed to him thereby to attend the meetings of the Congress to be held on December 26th, 28th and 29th. In expressing his regret at being unable to accept the invitation his Excellency asks me to explain that when it became clear that the announcement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons must lead to a widespread discussion of matters of acute political controversy, he carefully considered what his attitude as head of the Presidency ought to be towards any invitation which he must receive to attend conferences or meetings at which the views of various interested parties would be advocated, and he came to the conclusion that under the existing circumstances it behoved the head of a presidency to preserve an attitude of rigid neutrality. From this decision Lord Ronaldshay was unable to depart since to make an exception in one case would render it impossible to refuse to do so in others. His Excellency asks me to add that under other circumstances nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have accepted the invitation from a gentleman for whom he entertains feelings of respect and regard which he has for yourself.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

military conception of rights and duties of leaders and followers in political matters.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Discussing Mrs. Besant's address the "Bengalee" says:—Like a pellucid stream it flowed bearing on its bosom the bright crystal embodying the aspiration of the great heart of India for self-government.

The "Englishman" says madness could not go further than the suggestion that the British Government should be asked to pass a bill establishing self-government on dominion lines in ten years.

The "Statesman" says:—If Mrs. Besant had her way, the condition of India would be even more pitiable than that of liberated Russia.

The other Calcutta newspapers content themselves with references to the size and enthusiasm of yesterday's meeting which the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" points out have never before been equalled.

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

The "New Times" commenting on the National Congress Presidential Address says:—It is impossible to speak too highly of the Presidential Address delivered by Mrs. Besant at the National Congress. It interprets the mind and heart of the people, it gives expression to the aspirations and convictions of New India, it is in tune with the new nation and should win the enthusiastic approval of all Indians for its bold advocacy of the national demand. It is marked by the insight of a genius, it has the sustained animation of an orator, it is charged with faith, imaginative eloquence and love of liberty of a social mystic, it touches some of the highest points of Indian Nationalism, it has the true authentic note of inspiration such as the mother communicates to her chosen ones. Homage to this great apostle of freedom, this gifted devotee of the Mother and may her name be for ever honoured in the anna's of the nation!

BOMBAY PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsi" writes:—"The attempts of the opponents of Indians to set one community against another have ended in a miserable failure. They had first tried to win some of them over to their side by giving them false hopes, but as soon as this minority saw through the game they boldly came forward and not only did they repudiate their previous assent to the views of India's opponents, but they actually founded special institutions and passed resolutions supporting the Congress-Moslem League Scheme, and sent in their memorial to Mr. Montagu in support of it, proving unmistakably that the Congress and the League are not only representative of the educated classes, but also of the masses, who have every faith in the former. If Mr. Montagu would take the trouble of visiting the quarters inhabited by the masses *incognito* like Harun Al Raschid he would soon be acquainted with the wishes and sentiments of the people, and would realise that Europeans in India even after their stay in the country for two or three decades are unable to gauge the feelings of Indians. In accepting and acting upon the main issues of the reforms set forth by Mrs. Besant, lies not only the welfare of India but of the whole British Empire. The rulers of China, Japan and Russia did not do this, with the result that their kingdoms were destroyed and anarchism became rampant in the countries. On the other hand the result of the Japanese rulers introducing popular government with farsightedness and promptitude has been to put Japan in the forefront of the civilised countries of the world.

The "Sanj Vartman" says:—One of the main objects of electing Mrs. Besant as the President of the Congress, was to show to Government that her sufferings for her advocacy of the cause of Indians, would not deter the people from pursuing their righteous cause, and also to convince the Government that the people would not rest content unless and until it got responsible government. Luckily the split among the Calcutta leaders has been closed, and Mrs. Besant has now quite justified her election by her forceful and informing address, which is in a different vein from addresses of former presidents of the Congress. Making Home Rule the main plank she has stated the wishes of India very clearly and independently. The world is now moving at a tremendous rate, whereas changes in India are being carried out at a snail's pace. Mrs. Besant has made useful hints how to prepare the people for autonomous government. If those whose mental horizon has not broadened yet, or who believe that their advantage lies in saying 'jo-hookum,' will read this address it will assuredly convince them that Indians should get Home Rule.

The "Hindustan":—Home Rule furnishes the hopes and aspirations of Indians. Indians see in it their salvation, and owing to this fact they give their whole-hearted support to the Congress which advocates Home Rule. This year's Congress is of historical importance, because the desire of Home Rule, for which the Congress stands, is assured to be fructified. The Imperial order has gone forth for giving Home Rule to Indians, and the foundation has thereby been laid of the chief aim of the Congress. But the sittings of this year's Congress are really the beginning of its difficulties, and they mark the beginning of real important deeds which will be accomplished, it is supposed, in the Congresses of 1918 and 1919."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Dec. 10.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut O V Barker, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut E J Berry, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W A Birchall, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L S B Brown, Machineguns.
Lt C H Dixon, Flying.
Second-Lieut G W Emery, Tanks.
Capt A J M Gordon, Londons.
Second-Lieut E R Grantham, East Surreys.
Lt E H Halley, Field Art.
Second-Lieut J H Joelin, Yeomanry.
Major F H Johnson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A R McGilvray, Scottish Rifles.
Capt A J McGuffie, Scottish Rifles.
Lt A R W Menzies, Scots Guards.
Lt C W Paddison, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut N A Pearce, Grenadiers.
Lt J A Pullan, Durhams.
Lt G B SaMuelson, Fitz Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut C L Stephenson, Northumberlands.
Lt W M D S Strettell, Highland Light.
Capt G Walker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D White, Yeomanry.
Lt C Wright, Yeomanry.
Major R Wright Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED

Second-Lieut R T Hewer, Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt N R Clark, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H Edwards, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut G Hamilton, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut G W Phillips, Tanks.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J F R Lyell, Royal Scotts.

WOUNDED.

Lt J R Abdy, Yeomanry.
Lt N G A Alexander, Grenadiers.
Lt J Armstrong, Field Art.
Capt W N Arnold, Field Art.
Second-Lieut G Bacon, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut T G Baker, Field Art.
Second-Lieut G Bampton, Lancs Fus.
Major T P Barter, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A C Bayley, Londons.
Second-Lieut S G Beer, Londons.
Second-Lieut W C Bewsey, Tanks.
Capt E D Blackburn, Tanks.
Capt E P G Bridge, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut A H S Broomfield, Garrison Art.
Lt R V Caddick, Field Art.
Lt-Col C A Calvert, Yeomanry.
Major C. A J Cantrell-Hubbersty, Yeomanry.
Lt R J Carey, Londons.
Major T J Carron-Roberts, Irish Fus.
Lt E P D Cator, Engineers.
Capt M Chapman, Grenadiers.
Capt H A H Christie, Yeomanry.
Lt D J Colville, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G R J Corbett, Cold streams.
Second-Lieut J Coupar, Londons.
Second-Lieut C E Curwen, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R E Dalzell, Yeomanry.
Lt M C Davidson, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut J W Day, Londons.
Second-Lieut W W Dove, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut H F Edgar, Londons.
Second-Lieut W G Fenton, Lincolns.
Major A C Finnimore, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A J Foale, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieut E A Ford, Londons.
Second-Lieut H G S Franks, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Fulton, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J R Hamilton, Scots Guards.
Capt H B Harrison, Tank Corps.
Capt J Hassell, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P M Heptinstall, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel Sir G P Heywood, Bart, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J P Higgs, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E J Hillier, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut A F Holden, Yeomanry.
Capt Hon A J P Howard, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut H H Jarrett, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W T Jezzard, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Johnson, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut E V Kelley, Londons.
Lieut L B Kelsey, Coldstreams.
Capt T R Kenworthy, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A R Latch, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut F E Leete, Londons.
Lieut A V Lobban, Yeomanry.
Lieut T E Locking, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Lockwood, Coldstreams.
Capt R B Loveless, Londons.
Lieut A B McCreath, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A J Mackenzie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C A Maclood, Camerons.
Lieut A S Mason, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Miller, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut J C Miller, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Moore, Londons.
Second-Lieut J D Morrison, Londons.
Lieut C S Nash, Grenadiers.
Lieut A M Newland, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G A Nickerson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut F R Parsons, Londons.
Major J W Paton, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut J Patterson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut O Peake, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H C F Pelham-Clinton, Yeomanry.
Capt R F Pemberton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut K W Perry, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut E Petrie, Londons.
Lieut C V Porter, Coldstreams.
Capt A Ramsay, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt T A Richardson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W J M Robb, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T H Robinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Ryder, Inniskillings.
Lieut S R Scott, Londons.
Second-Lieut R W Seldon, Yeomanry.
Capt A E F Selfe, Coldstreams.
Capt R M Sheppard, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A J N Shrewsbright, Londons.
Second-Lieut R S B Simmonds, Londons.
Second-Lieut W R Slack, East Yorkshires.
Lieut H R F S de V Somerset, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut B A Starling, Londons.
Capt P K Stephenson, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut R J Stephenson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F C Stewart, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H N Stroud, Londons.
Second-Lieut B W Thwaites Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S Tucker, Londons.
Second-Lieut J C Turvey, Tank Corps.
Capt A F Waghorn, Yeomanry.
Capt E F Webster, Londons.
Second-Lieut F H Westrup, Londons.
Capt H W Wightwick, Londons.
Lieut H Wilkins, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C E Windle, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut P Windle, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt H L Lamb, Londons.
Capt F C Walker, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C A S Buck, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E H Pulleyn, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H W Ashforth, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Brown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D F Brundrit, Tank Corps.
Capt V Durree, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Forsyth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Henderson, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Lazonby, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Mackinnon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Mann, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G Noon, Sherwoods.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C C Bell, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut G M Brown, Lancers.
Second-Lieut H Flatt, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut G S Gilbertson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A E Hammond, Lancers.
Captain C O R Jacob, Lincolns.
Lieut A L Lemon, Dragoons Guards.
Lieut J I Liberty, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F S Osmond, Yorkshires.

JUST OUT. JUST OUT

CONGRESS DIARY 1918

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Captain W A Silvertop, Hussars.
Second-Lieut F F Smith, Hussars.
Second-Lieut R I V O Thomas, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut G L Yorath, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H Allen, Dublins.
Captain I A R Burnett, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut R J Prescott, Lancs Fus.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut A E Boultbee, Northamptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E J J Hooper, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H M Hutchinson, Northumberlands.
Lieut L F W A Kendall, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut E S Leece, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E G McLeod, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A K Newland, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E Pryke, Flying Corps.
Lieut L ap-T Shankland, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C N S Woolf, Hussars.
Second-Lieut A F Worster East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D A P T White, Warwicks.

DIED.

Second-Lieut W H Morris, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Appleyard, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Barrett, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C L Bayliss, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C V Bennett, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J A Black, Tanks.
Captain A W Campbell, Veterinary Corps.
Captain U E C Carnegy, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut C J Charles, Tanks.
Second-Lieut H W Christmas, Tanks.
Second-Lieut J F Clarke, Yorks L I.
Lieut H E Coates, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Cross, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R E Darnley, Service Corps.
Lieut F H C Davis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T F Essex, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J B Ferguson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Fielding, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C E Fisher, Dublins.
Second-Lieut K A S Fowler, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W T Fraser, Field Artillery.
Major H J G Gale, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Gilham, Flying Corps.
Captain J H Hanrick, Field Artillery.
Captain L H C Hatton, Yeomanry.
Lieut J W S Henderson, Garrison Artillery.
Captain C H Hewson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Hodgkinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R M Holden, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut R A Hosegood, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R P Innes, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H R King, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Letcher, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A A McBean, Lancers.
Lieut G W Macilwaine, Lancers.
Second-Lieut J E Mackay, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A Marnah, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Martin, Tanks.
Second-Lieut L Mason, Lincolns.
Captain H Mathews, Cornwalls.
Captain F J I Mayger, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W Moore, Tanks.
Lieut A H Morrison, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Mott, Field Artillery.
Lieut C J Norton, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut M A Norton Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G C Pasgoe, Field Artillery.
Captain C Q L Penrose, Garrison Artillery.
Captain D P Petrie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S Plowman, Lincolns.
Captain D T Raikes, Tanks.
Captain D C H Richardson, Lancers.
Captain W E Roberts, Tanks.
Captain Hon. J H B Rodney, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H Shackleton, Tanks.
Second-Lieut R W Shuttleworth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L B Solomon, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A Stewart, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J W H Stileman, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut C T Streather, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F S Sutherland, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J Timmis, Tanks.
Lieut M M Todd, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C G Walker, Tanks.
Second-Lieut W G Warne, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R L W Whittaker, Field Artillery.
Captain R Yandle, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain F W Girvanters, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut I M Metcalfe, Worcesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C B Campbell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E V Clark, Flying Corps.
Lieut A A Dalby, Tanks.
Lieut A Dodds, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut F J H Gower, Tanks.
Second-Lieut A G Simpson, Tanks.
Captain A H Tatnell, Tanks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut W Dick, Argylls.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut N H Kemp, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Captain J McD Burghes, Garrison Artillery.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY.

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 567, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Royal Fusiliers: Lieut. J. C. W. A. Pinney.
Indian Army: Capt. D. A. Cameron.

DIED OF DISEASE.

R. B.: Lieut. W. G. Legroyd.

WOUNDED.

Essex Yeomanry: Capt. M. Budling.

MISSING.

Indian Army: Lieut. A. S. Garewal.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The disturbed conditions in the North-west have caused light local precipitation in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The disturbance to the south-west of the Andamans has interfered and is at present moving slowly north-westwards.

Forecast:—Increase of precipitation in the north Punjab and surrounding hills and decrease in Baluchistan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.870 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2 "
Dew Point	66.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.713 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4 "
Minimum do.	68.6 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	ENE,E,ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	151 Miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at some stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from Persia has advanced into the Punjab. It has caused nearly general rain in north Baluchistan and an increase of cloud in the Punjab.

Some showers are likely in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a.m. on THURSDAY, the 27th of December 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Dec.)	67.4	47.5	93	..	0.95	—3.29
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Dec.)	71.6	58.2	93	..	2.37	+0.96
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.6	50.3	84	0.02	0.02	—0.27
Rawalpindi	65.4	40.4	85	0.03	3.61	+2.45
Lahore	72.1	44.5	87	..	0.01	—0.37
Hissar	75.0	45.2	64	..	0.18	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.2	47.3	56	..	0.06	—0.26
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	73.8	44.4	68	..	0.40	—0.05
Allahabad	74.4	46.6	62	..	0	—0.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.1	44.6	65	..	0.02	—0.17
Karachi	76.5	62.6	78	..	0	—0.14
Ajmer	75.0	46.2	78	..	0	—0.40
Jaipore	78.5	48.9	68	..	0	—0.33
Kotah	80.0	51.8	68	..	0	—0.31
Mount Abu	70.0	53.2	40	..	0	—0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	71.0	43.7	82	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	70.0	57.7	77	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	87.0	59.1	66	..	0	—0.56
Rajkot	8	49.5	75	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	69.4	56.8	71	..	0	—0.22
Surat	87.9	57.9	54	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	86.8	56.7	54	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	87.0	47.6	69	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch	80.5	48.7	62	..	0	—0.29
Indore	81.3	49.1	75	..	0	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	45.5	76	..	0.08	—0.26
Saugor	75.6	54.4	44	..	0	—0.89
Hoshangabad	81.3	49.2	48	..	0	—0.89
Khandesh	85.0	49.7	60	..	0	—0.70
Akola	86.4	8.8	43	..	0	—1.03
Amraoti	85.8	57.1	38	..	0	—1.01
Nagpur	83.4	52.8	58	..	0	—1.20
Chanda	82.5	46.6	79	..	0	—1.01
Raipur	80.5	52.8	64	..	0	—0.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	66.3	74	..	0	+0.45
Ratnagiri	91.1	64.3	50	..	0.98	+0.44
Marmugao	84.4	67.9	80	..	5.95	+4.82
Karwar	88.7	62.3	66	..	1.10	—0.73
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.7	48.0	48	..	1.40	+0.81
Ahmednagar	81.4	46.5	54	..	1.14	+0.22
Poona	83.6	48.4	70	..	3.65	+2.64
Sholapur	84.8	53.8	33	..	0.54	—0.81
Bijapur	81.5	50.6	65	..	1.07	—0.08
Belgaum	80.7	53.8	58	..	4.61	+2.84
Aurangabad	82.7	50.5	35	..	0.38	—2.26
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.2	47.7	61	..	0	—1.60
Hyderabad	80.7	52.4	74	..	1.49	+0.44
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	88.9	68.1	64	..	2.39	—0.79
Calicut	85.4	69.1	74	..	7.22	+1.48
Cochin	87.9	70.9	69	..	13.84	+5.07
Colombo	81.1	70.5	90	..	15.34	—1.01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.4	61.7	74	..	11.29	+5.32
Bellary	86.1	56.2	45	..	2.14	+0.06
Cuddapah	85.5	60.0	69	..	4.11	—0.05
Madras	81.5	6.9	78	..	12.09	—5.40
Bangalore	81.2	51.8	50	..	1.59	—1.69
Coimbatore	87.9	57.0	54	..	6.45	+2.23
Trichinopoly	87.5	61.3	70	..	5.67	—1.61
Negapatam	80.2	65.7	93	..	33.89	+7.84

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory, corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th December, 1917, was 30.099 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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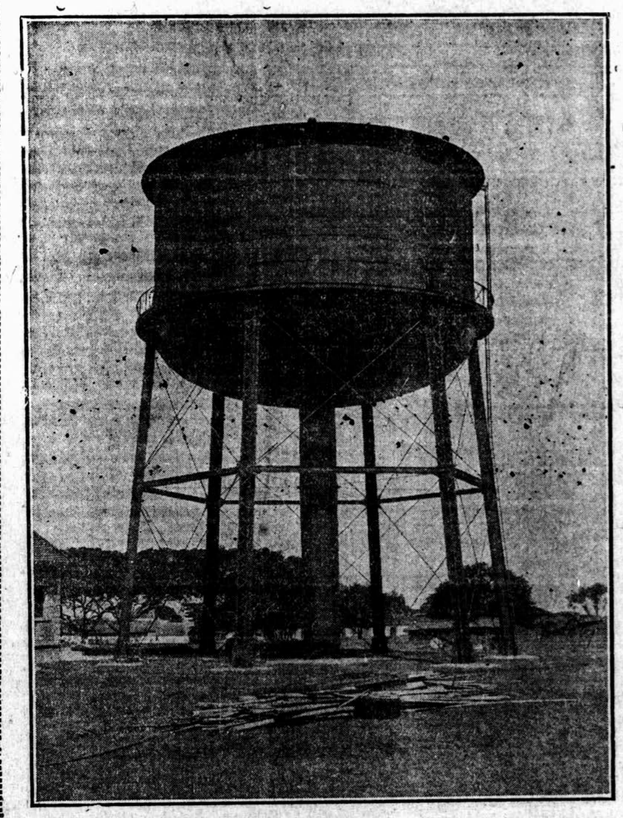

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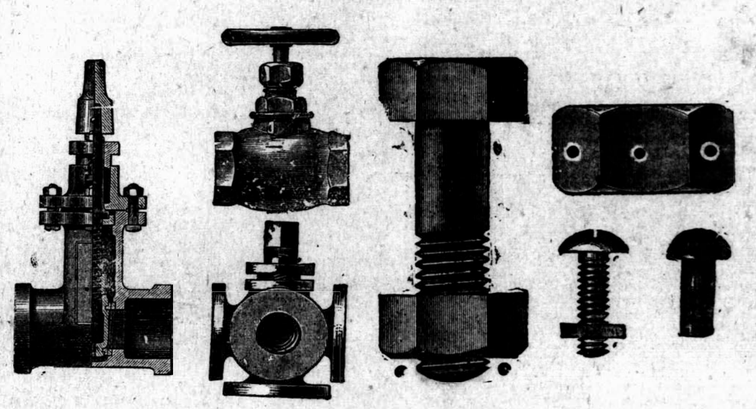

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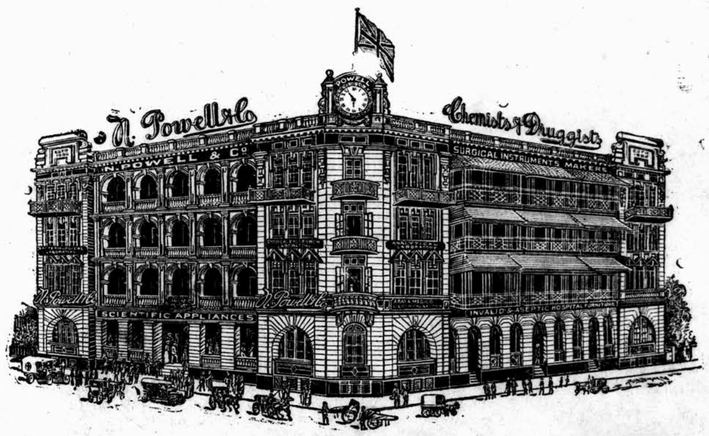

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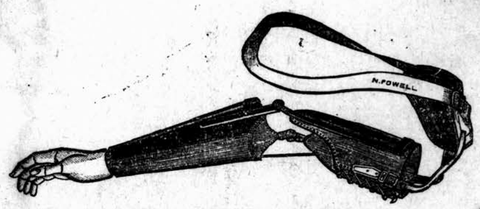

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